

Austria	8 F.	Libya	9 Pias
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg ..	10 L.Fr
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands ..	0.85 Flor.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2.00 N.
Germany	0.50 D.M.	Norway	1.7 N.
Great Britain ..	1/6	Paraguay	1 Esc.
Arcece	2 U.S.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/3s	Switzerland ..	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Liras	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1.00 L.	U.S. Military ..	50 C.
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

socialist ideas into the party school.

Russia Putting New Emphasis On Spy Satellites: 32 in 1969

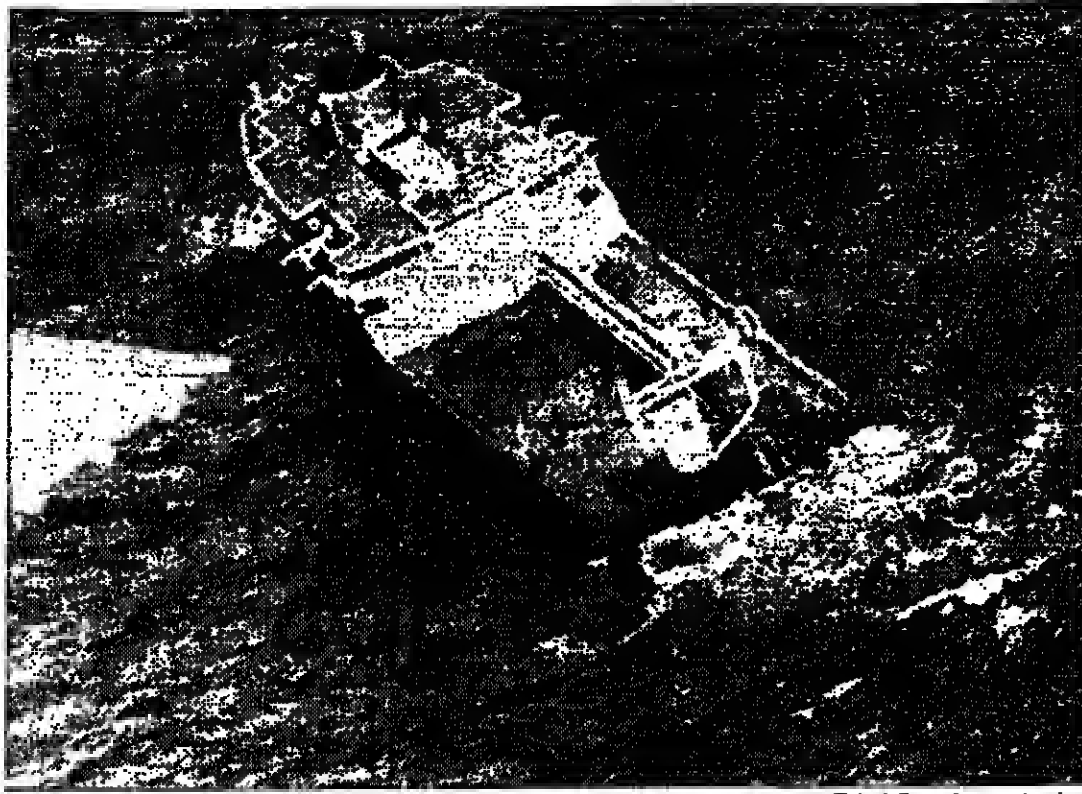
By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union in 1969 launched a record number of observation satellites—32—that look down on the United States and Communist China from space.

Also, some of the new Soviet eyes in the sky stayed up longer than previous satellites, their cameras presumably clicking away. Russia appears to be switching to a satellite that stays up about 12 days instead of eight.

While both the United States and Russia keep much of their military space program secret, they do make public, under a United Nations agreement, the general characteristics of their launches.

An analysis of these space logs for 1969 shows the upsurge in reconnaissance satellites and a decrease in such other Soviet mili-



HALF A SHIP—The stern of the Liberian tanker Sofia P drifting in the Pacific Ocean, about 850 miles southeast of Tokyo, after an unexplained explosion ripped it in two yesterday. Seven crewmen, including the captain of the ship, died in the accident, but 22 others were rescued. The bow section sank shortly after the blast.

Pravda Bars Moves to Free Ailing Hess

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today gave an angry retort to Western proposals to release Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison, in Berlin.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda compared moves for the release of the aged and ailing Hess with the My Lai massacre, Israeli attacks on Arab villages and other alleged aspects of imperialism.

Hess, who was Hitler's deputy, is the only major Nazi war criminal—and the only prisoner—held in Spandau, which is operated on a month-by-month rotation by French, British, American and Soviet garrisons. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by the 1948 Nuremberg tribunal.

Current proposals for clemency for Hess were touched off by his removal from Spandau to the Berlin military hospital in West Berlin for treatment of a duodenal ulcer.

Pravda commentator Vitaly Menshikov said the background for the suggestions was to be found "in the fires of the village of My Lai which became the arena of bloody reprisals of American interventionists... In the ruins of Arab settlements destroyed by Israeli rockets... In the speeches and slogans at meetings of West German revanchists and Nazis... In the concentration camps for thousands of political prisoners of the police regimes of Lisbon, Madrid and Athens."

Pravda said, "Imperialism is merciful to all criminals, fascists or racists, because its policy of international aggression itself is criminal."

The "clemency" asked for Hess is "a new propaganda move by the forces which would like to perpetuate racism, Nazism and apartheid, to reverse the course of history, to disarm the peoples morally, to lull their vigilance in respect of intrigues by forces of aggression and war," Pravda said.

Minuteman on Wheels Idea Under Study at Pentagon

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Defense Department is studying a novel technique that officials say could increase the ability of existing Minuteman missiles to survive a surprise attack.

Known variously as "wagon wheel" or "garage mobile Minuteman," the technique involves a sort of shell game, with the Minuteman taking the place of the pea.

When the early warning radar system flashes the word that an enemy missile is heading toward a particular Minuteman site, the Minuteman sitting on a special truck would be moved immediately to any one of about five outlying, protected firing positions a mile or more distant.

Despite Accuracy Increase

In this way, officials say, even as the Soviet Union increases the accuracy of its intercontinental ballistic missile from that at present of about one-half mile to one-quarter mile or less, the Russian "launcher" would no longer be able to count on the Minuteman being where he thought it was.

Some Defense Department and Air Force officials believe the new approach could serve the goals of current strategic arms limitation talks by decreasing the fear of a surprise attack, thus rendering the strategic balance between the two nations more stable.

Other Pentagon officials are less enthusiastic. Some question whether the costs may not exceed

Agnew Finds Tight Guard In Malaysia

By James M. Naughton

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew arrived in this rapidly growing city tonight for a two-day state visit amid the tightest security precautions he has encountered in the first seven stops of his 11-nation Asian tour.

Thousands of Malaysians turned out to welcome Mr. Agnew and his wife, Judy, but got little more than a glimpse of their long limousine as the vice-presidential motorcade sped at 40 miles an hour from Subang Airport into the city.

Five truckloads of riot police and hundreds of armed soldiers gave Mr. Agnew swift and safe passage. Not even in South Vietnam, where Mr. Agnew went into the field to talk to the troops last week, were the safety procedures so rigid.

Mr. Agnew was met at the airport here by the premier, Tun Abdul Rahman, and United States Ambassador Jack W. Lyndman. He shook the hands of members of the diplomatic community, but some 500 citizens were kept off the airport.

Riot Police

As the motorcade moved off on the 15-mile ride into the city, the five truckloads of riot police pulled alongside the official vehicles, but stayed a discreet distance behind Mr. Agnew's own car.

The entire route was closed to civilian traffic. The official party sped along one side of the divided highway as the riot police traveled in lanes normally occupied by traffic going in the opposite direction.

People were gathered in clusters of 50 or 100 along the route, but few waved. In the darkness, it would have been difficult for them even to tell which of some 30 vehicles was the one carrying the Vice-President. Armed sentries stood at attention, spaced about 50 yards apart. They may have outnumbered the spectators.

An American Embassy spokesman attributed the tight security to racial tension which erupted last May into rioting between the two dominant ethnic groups, Malays and Chinese. Official government accounts said some 200 persons were killed although unofficial estimates set the toll as high as 1,200. Malaysia suspended parliamentary rule and has been in a state of emergency ever since.

From Kuala Lumpur Mr. Agnew will fly to Singapore on Friday and to the island of Bali, Indonesia, on Sunday. He will visit Australia and New Zealand next week.

The Vice-President will have three days to rest in Honolulu before returning Jan. 20 to Washington.

6 Arabs Accused Of Plot on Dayan

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Six Arabs have been accused of plotting to kill Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan by planting a bomb-filled car outside a Tel Aviv cafe he is said to have visited regularly. Informal sources said here today.

One of the Arabs is reported to have worked in the cafe where he was able to observe Gen. Dayan's visits. Another was a bus driver. Three of the group came from the village of Kfar Kasem in central Israel and the others from Gaza. The source said their trial is set for Feb. 2.

Britain Will Sell Missiles to Qatar

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Britain has agreed to sell ground-to-air Hawk missiles to the oil-rich Arab sheikhdom of Qatar in the Persian Gulf, officials confirmed today.

The order for the relatively short-range missiles, designed primarily for the defense of airfields, was said to be worth less than \$1 million (\$24 million). Frank Allan, a Labor MP, said he would tell Parliament later this month that "no self-respecting country like Qatar in the Persian Gulf area will mean that rival states will also start buying arms and then you start an arms race."

France Defends Its Policy On Arms for Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

AP, arms sales to the Middle East are acceptable if they are for defensive purposes and do not upset the power balance. Under these terms, said AP, Libya qualifies for the tanks and Israel does not.

The British are reported to be intrigued by the Defense Ministry's information last night that the Franco-Libyan deal involved mainly Mirage jets and not AMX tanks.

Although Mr. Hamon mentioned no country by name today, his constant bars at "those other Western powers" were clearly aimed at the United States and Britain.

So far officials have given very little information on the Libyan talks, but the French press has reported that the government hopes to increase its share in Libyan oil production, which now accounts for about 17 percent of French oil imports. Le Figaro reported today that France was preparing a "revolutionary oil contract" with Libya.

An article in Combat yesterday indicated that in return for the oil agreements, France would supply Libya with extensive aid in production of electric power, public works, telecommunications and industrial development.

U.S. Satisfied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—A State Department spokesman said today that after a long meeting between French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver in Paris yesterday, the Nixon administration is now satisfied with the extent of information received on a controversial arms deal with Libya.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey described the meeting as cordial. Mr. Schumann and Mr. Shriver "talked for quite a time and the subject of Libya was raised," Mr. McCloskey said.

It was Mr. Schumann who raised the matter of Libya, Mr. McCloskey explained, within the framework of a "broad ranging discussion about the development of French relations with North Africa and the Middle East."

Mr. McCloskey declined, however, to disclose details of what was discussed between the foreign minister and the American diplomat.

Other officials indicated, however, it now appears that initial reports that France wants to supply Libya with 50 Mirage planes and 200 tanks were exaggerated.

control by imposing a form of martial law, arresting or dismissing hundreds of strike leaders, closing a number of mines, and making substantial wage and other concessions.

Since then there have been numerous smaller strikes in the region, in which protests against working conditions in the antiquated and neglected mines were combined with a deliberate political testing of the government's strength and intentions.

The current walkout began at the end of last month as a protest against the size of Christmas bonuses. The workers complained that the bonuses had not been increased proportionately to recent wage increases.

Other grievances included treatment of miners affected by silicosis, pensions, the payment level for miners' helpers.

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The bishops declined, but Cardinal Alfrink promised to give their stand after consultations in the next few weeks. The council then finally voted 78 to 6 urge them to act "within a not very long time."

Many speakers argued that there was not very much time left. Church officials reported that 400 of the 12,000 Dutch priests had left the ministry in the last two years. A priest psychologist said that most of them wanted to remain priests.

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Hijacker Fails To Get Spanish Plane to Take Off

(Continued from Page 1)

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 8 (AP).—An armed passenger took control of a Spanish airliner last night in the central city of Zaragoza and ordered it to Albania.

but airport authorities there turned off the runway lights and surrounded the plane as it was preparing to take off.

Sources at Zaragoza airport 315 miles northeast of Madrid said the plane was still on the ground this morning three hours after the hijack attempt.

The twin-engine Conqair, Iberian Airlines Flight 032 from Madrid to Zaragoza, carried 41 passengers and a crew of four.

It left Madrid at 1915 GMT for the 55-minute flight to Zaragoza. Iberia said an armed passenger entered the crew cabin when the plane landed in Zaragoza and ordered the craft to Albania.

There were conflicting reports that more than one passenger was involved in the hijack attempt.

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marriage before taking their vows.

"Even if the vote is 'no,' a young woman said, 'I will happen anyway.' 'We'll decide for ourselves,' said another delegate.

Last year the Dutch bishops asked liberal militants to delay action on celibacy pending the meetings of the European Bishops' Conference in Olney, Switzerland, and the Extraordinary Synod of Bishops in Rome. Neither meeting moved on the question. Now, Dutch militant liberals are threatening to hold services with married priests.

Cardinal Alfrink agreed today that "something must happen."

Brandt, Pompidou To Confer in Paris

BONN, Jan. 7 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will go to Paris Jan. 30-31 to meet with French President Georges Pompidou, the government announced here today.

The meeting will be one of the regular consultations of the two countries' leaders, held every six months under the Franco-German cooperation treaty, and will be Brandt's first trip to Paris since he became chancellor in October.

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Senate Cool to Ship Contract

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Senate economists are taking a cool look at a contract for construction of huge ships for the U.S. Marines that will be half as much as an aircraft carrier.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said the \$1.3 billion contract, presently in written to enable Lockheed to build the amphibious attack vessels without any substantial investment of its own funds, would enable Lockheed to build the first major shipyard in the United States since World War II.

These facts were disclosed in testimony by Navy officials before Sen. Proxmire's Senate subcommittee on economy in government. Lockheed's estimate of the cost of the ship in question will be \$1.3 billion, he said, but the ship in question will cost \$1.8 billion and their payment ashore in an overseas fleet.

The largest such vessel ever constructed, it will displace more than 39,000 tons and will measure 165 feet by 106 feet across the beam. Sen. Proxmire noted that the ship's procurement contract would be reimbursed 100 percent for costs as they are incurred.

Loyalty Oath for U.S. Aides Has Quietly Been Discarded

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The loyalty oath that the past generation of federal employees has been forced to sign is dead.

The Civil Service Commission quietly informed all federal departments and agencies three months ago that prospective employees would not have to sign an affidavit stating the applicant is neither a Communist nor a Fascist, nor seeks to overthrow the government.

Yet because many federal agencies have not publicized the change, about 75,000 new federal employees have papers containing the loyalty oath.

The alteration stems from a suit in which a Washington schoolteacher, Mrs. Roma Stewart, successfully challenged the constitutionality of the law that instituted the loyalty oath.

She Files Suit

One year ago Mrs. Stewart applied for a substitute teacher's position in the District of Columbia school system and was told she was hired. However, she refused to sign the standard federal "appointment affidavit," on the ground that it was unconstitutional and contrary to her obligation and duty as a citizen, and objectionable as a matter of conscience.

Mrs. Stewart was told by school authorities she could not be sworn in and that there was no appeal from this decision. She sued, supported by the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On June 4, a special three-judge federal court ruled 2-to-1 that the statute on which the loyalty oath section of the affidavit was based was unconstitutional and void.

Judge J. Skelly Wright and Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in favor of Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. of the U.S. District Court, who said the oath was invalid, but did not agree that the wording of the law was unconstitutional. He did not explain this qualification.

The majority decision noted that "our Constitution contains a specific provision (Article VI) receding from the oldest test oaths that emerged in Britain in the 17th century, and which disqualify from public office all Catholics and non-conformists, not subverting to the doctrines of the Church of England."

The Stewart-versus-Washington decision—the last name refers to Mayor Walter E. Washington of the District of Columbia—caused hardly a ripple of attention within the federal government. It was assumed the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia would appeal, but he didn't for reasons that are unclear.

Meanwhile, the legal office of the Civil Service Commission was in the process of revising the wording of the loyalty-oath section of the appointment affidavits. There was a feeling that it was too harsh, as many critics have contended.

"We were trying to get the loyalty section of the appointments affidavits changed last May when Stewart-versus-Washington suddenly burst upon us," said Anthony Mondello, general counsel of the Civil Service Commission.

He recalled in an interview that the commission waited several months in taking a stand on potential change under the impression that the Stewart-versus-Washington ruling would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

When federal attorneys failed to file an appeal in 90 days, the commission on Sept. 29 sent "Federal Personnel Manual System Letter Number 296-2, subject: Affidavit as to subversive activity and affiliation," to "heads of departments and independent establishments."

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When asked yesterday why the letter was not publicized and circulated more widely, Mr. Mondello replied: "Nobody seemed to pay any attention to it. Even when the Roma Stewart case came out nobody paid any attention."

Asked how many new federal employees signed the affidavit unnecessarily, he said: "Tens of thousands, I assume." The federal government hires about 300,000 people a year, he pointed out, and since more than three months have elapsed since September when 75,000 people more have signed the security-oath affidavit.

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Teamsters Ask Yearly Boost Of \$1 an Hour in Next 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Teamsters Union served the U.S. trucking industry today for wage increases of \$1 an hour per year for the next three years.

The contract demands, covering 450,000 truck drivers, also included requests for \$7.50 a week per year in pension and health and welfare benefits, and a two-cent-a-mile rate for long-distance drivers paid on a mileage basis.

The wage demands alone were estimated at well in excess of 50 percent over a three-year pact for hourly-paid workers, now averaging about \$1 an hour. They include about 350,000 of the workers involved.

The demands brought immediate objections from trucking sources at the opening of the nationwide contract negotiations here, who

Industry Aide Replies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—A spokesman for the trucking industry said today that the Teamsters Union is seeking a 54.4 percent wage increase that would cost the industry \$8.58 billion.

Ray F. Beagle, chief negotiator for the trucking industry, said the percentage figure was based on all aspects of the wage package, including hourly rates, cost-of-living clauses, overtime, mileage rates and fringe benefits.

Beagle said it was obvious that the trucking industry could not meet the initial demands of the union. He said the industry did not have a counter-proposal to make now but would develop one over the next 2 1/2 months of negotiations.

Mr. Beagle said that in the last contract negotiations, in 1967, the union initially asked for a \$2 billion wage package but eventually settled for about half that figure. He would make no predictions on what the final settlement would be this year.

The mood of the negotiators appeared to be cordial at the initial session today when the union proposal was presented and union leaders promised to do everything they could to avoid work stoppages.

All That Boom And Parking, Too

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 7 (UPI)—Mayor Chauncey Lang said yesterday he has requested beer can manufacturers to change the size of the cap rings of their cans.

Mr. Lang explained that more than 300 beer can rings were inserted in parking meters last month in this borough, close to Pennsylvania State University.

He said the rings are the size of a five-cent piece.

Nixon May Ask 62% Tax Rise On Cigarettes, 10% on Liquor

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT)—A new tax program that could raise more than \$5 billion in additional revenue next year through increased taxes on cigarettes, liquor and gasoline and through acceleration of the collection of some

Transcripts Link Mafia, N.J. Police

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 7 (AP)—The U.S. government yesterday made public documents in which Angelo (Gyp) De Carlo, a Mafia boss, was quoted discussing protection from high police officials.

Among those named were a former New Jersey state police superintendent and the police director of Newark.

Twelve volumes of transcripts which the FBI said it had made of recorded conversations involving Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio, Rep. Frank W. Rowley, D., N.J., John V. Kenny, a Democratic leader of Hudson County, and other public figures.

The transcripts were offered as evidence in the federal extortion trial here of De Carlo and three other men. U.S. Judge Robert F. Shaw reserved a decision on whether to admit them as trial evidence. But he ordered them filed with the court clerk, a move which made them public.

Defense attorneys protested that making the transcripts public would result in a trial by the news media and would prejudice the case. They also sought to have Judge Shaw disqualify himself. But he refused.

It was the second such release of transcripts here within six months. Last summer, 13 volumes of conversations involving Simone Rizzo (Sam the Plumber) de Calvalante were filed in connection with his trial on other extortion charges.

The transcripts quoted De Carlo as saying he wanted to arrange a meeting with Col. Dominic R. Capello shortly after Col. Capello was named state police head, to get protection for racketeers. De Carlo was quoted as saying: "We used to pay him \$1,500 a month for a crap game."

De Carlo was also quoted as saying, in discussing protection for gambling operations: "You got one main guy. At least in Newark we got Spina (Police Director Dominick Spina) and we got Bailey (Police Capt. Walter Bailey)."

Meanwhile, two more indictments have been issued in the court-narrated drive to end corruption in New Jersey.

Charged with conspiracy to bribe an Internal Revenue Service agent was Benjamin Harris, a principal owner of the Westwood Furniture Co., Inc., and Martin Herschhoff, identified as an attorney for Mr. Harris.

FBI Probes Raid By Air on Plant

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7 (Reuters)—The FBI said today that it was investigating an incident in which a stolen private plane allegedly "bombed" a plant producing gunpowder for use in Vietnam.

On New Year's Day, a single-engine Cessna-150, stolen from Madison airport, flew over the Badger Ordnance works at Baraboo, about 40 miles northwest of here, and dropped several objects.

The missiles were reported to have included two glass jars. All the devices landed in snowbanks and there were no explosions. FBI agent Edward J. Hayes said: "We can't reveal what actually was found. We are not certain they are bombs."

Sihanouk in Rome

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cambodia's Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk flew into Rome today for a three-day private visit here.

The prince, who was accompanied by his wife Princess Monique, will leave for the French Riviera after his visit in Rome.



FROM SPACE TO STATE—Apollo-11 astronaut Michael Collins, with his wife holding the Bible, taking the oath of office yesterday as assistant secretary of state for public affairs, from Chief of Protocol Emil Mosbacher Jr. (back to camera.) Standing next to the moon-circling astronaut is Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Collins Finds New Challenge After Moon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Apollo-11 astronaut Michael Collins, sworn in yesterday as assistant secretary of state for public affairs, said that his "new job in many ways is more challenging than the trip to the moon."

Mr. Collins, 39, took the oath in a crowded State Department ceremony in the presence of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other high officials.

Welcoming him, Mr. Rogers told Mr. Collins that it is alleged that "it is easier to chart a course to the moon than to understand American foreign policy."

"I deny that," Mr. Rogers said.

He said there are more Americans interested in foreign affairs than ever and "there is a need to have a very aggressive public affairs bureau at the State Department to convey the message to the American people."

As assistant secretary for public affairs, Mr. Collins will be responsible for State Department relations with the American public.

Born Oct. 31, 1930, in Rome, Italy, of American parents, Mr. Collins is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. He took part in the Apollo-11 mission, circling the moon in the main spacecraft, Columbia, while Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the first men to land on the moon in their space module, Eagle. Mr. Collins retired from the Air Force with the rank of colonel to accept his appointment to the State Department.

Finch Would End Tax Break To Private, All-White Schools

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP)—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch will try to persuade the Treasury Department to end tax benefits for private schools formed to circumvent desegregation orders.

Mr. Finch announced at a breakfast meeting with newsmen yesterday that he intends to take up the issue with Treasury officials. He made it clear that he favors "reversal of the present policy."

In taking this stance, Mr. Finch aligned himself against the position taken by the Justice Department, which is now defending the tax-exemption policy in two separate suits by Mississippi citizens.

The issue is of some sensitivity to the Nixon administration because of the recent flourishing of private academies, especially in Mississippi, to evade federal court orders requiring an immediate end to segregated classrooms.

Mr. Finch said the private school phenomenon is not confined only to the South, but will become increasingly nationwide. He acknowledged also that it will be difficult to draw exemption standards that would not penalize legitimate private educational institutions.

Attorney General John Mitchell's tax division is defending the Treasury Department against separate suits challenging the exemptions as unconstitutional. They were filed by the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee in Mississippi and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in Washington.

The Treasury Department held in August, 1967, that private schools that practiced segregation were entitled to exempt status so long as they were not direct instruments of state policy. Treasury officials took the position, for example, that private schools accepting state tuition grants would not be eligible for tax-exempt status.

Some efforts were made to reverse this policy in the drafting of the new tax reform bill but this course was abandoned.

Civil rights attorneys who are participating in the current court challenges expressed surprise and pleasure at Mr. Finch's position. One spokesman for Mr. Mitchell said the agency was defending the current Treasury policy on "procedural" grounds [Mr. Mitchell is the official lawyer for other cabinet members] but he could not report Mr. Mitchell's view on the substantive issue of exemptions for segregated academies.

On other matters, Mr. Finch made these points:

• He is chair of proposals, such as the one made by Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., for action against

Tate Figure Enters Plea Of Innocent

Mrs. Kasabian Asks For Release on Bail

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Linda Kasabian, one of six accused in the bizarre killings of actress Sharon Tate and six others, yesterday pleaded innocent to murder-conspiracy charges.

The judge in the case said that he will delay indefinitely the start of a trial, which had been set for Feb. 9 for some of the defendants.

Mrs. Kasabian, a pregnant 20-year-old, asked through her attorney for dismissal of the charges and for setting of bail. The attorney said testimony before the grand jury that indicted her showed that she was not inside the residence where the killings occurred, and that the district attorney's office has said it might not ask the death penalty for her.

Superior Judge William Keene, after learning from the prosecution that no decision has been made on the death penalty, set Jan. 20 for a hearing on the request.

Another defendant, Leslie Louise Van Houten, 19, also was in court to request examination by a psychiatrist to determine if she was sane at the time of the slayings, and also to ask the court to appoint a private investigator to help in the case. The court granted both requests.

Mrs. Tate and four others at her home were shot and stabbed to death last Aug. 9. The next night, Mr. and Mrs. Leno Labianca were fatally stabbed in their Hollywood home. Miss Van Houten is charged only in the latter case.

The county grand jury returned indictments against Charles M. Manson, 35, leader of an occult cult of defectors and five followers. Two were arrested outside the state and are fighting extradition.

In delaying the start of the trial, the judge took note of various motions by individual defendants. One defendant, Susan Atkins, is due in court on the Feb. 9 date originally set. The judge said he will give her a continuance.

In another development, it was reported today that the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has brought heavy digging equipment to the ranch where Mr. Manson's cult once lived in the search for the body of a man who disappeared after living with the hippies for a time.

'Substantial' Reward Planned By UMW in Triple Murder

By Ben A. Franklin

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 7 (NYT)—The United Mine Workers of America, charged by the family of Joseph A. Yablonski with unspecified complicity in his murder and that of his wife and daughter here, will offer a "substantial" reward—perhaps \$100,000—for the apprehension and conviction of their killers, union sources said yesterday.

[Thousands of miners stayed off their jobs today in sympathy with members of the Yablonski family, Reuters reported.]

An announcement of the award, which union officials in Washington said they began planning Monday shortly after discovery of the murder of Mr. Yablonski, was defeated by UMW president W. A. (Tony) Boyle on Dec. 9 in the most divisive election campaign in coal-worker history, is expected to be made shortly.

Union officials said the mine workers' 28-member international executive board, of which Mr. Yablonski was a member, was being polled by telephone to obtain approval of the \$100,000 expenditure.

Union spokesmen disavowed the reward offer in response to a telegraphed request to Mr. Boyle from Rep. Ken Hechler, D., W. Va., a strong supporter of Mr. Yablonski's bitter struggle to reform the mine union and to oust its present leadership.

Mr. Hechler called on Mr. Boyle to post a \$100,000 reward by saying that it would be "in the best interests of all members of the UMW, whose status has been im-

Borman May Run For Senate Seat

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP)—Astronaut Frank Borman said today that he may run for the U.S. Senate in 1974, possibly succeeding Sen. Barry Goldwater.

"Maybe I should not rule out 1972, but right now I don't think about it," Mr. Borman said here while visiting his parents.

Sen. Goldwater, a Republican, said in November that he probably would not seek re-election and that he hoped Mr. Borman, commander of the Apollo-8 lunar flight, would succeed him. Sen. Goldwater's term expires in 1974.

Mr. Borman is a registered Democrat in Texas, but he said: "Down in Texas there is not much in the primaries unless you are a Democrat." He said he would probably run in Arizona as a Republican.

Seismologist Gives Up Idea of A-Blast on Moon

HOUSTON, Jan. 7 (WP)—Columbia's Dr. Gary Latham said yesterday he has withdrawn a recent request to the space agency to explode a nuclear device on the moon to probe its interior with shock waves.

The seismologist said he has received a flood of angry letters, some suggesting that "if we send a bomb to the moon, I go along with it."

He still would like to see large devices exploded, but is willing to let the space agency pick them.

Mississippi Parents Refuse To Integrate Black School

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7 (UPI)—"Angry white parents, shouting, 'Hell no, we won't go,' defied the Supreme Court's 'instant desegregation' order today and refused to transfer their children to a previously all-black school."

It was the first outward show of hostility in three days as Mississippi officials continued implementation of the court order which affected 20 school districts.

The outburst occurred in the Forrest County school district, which includes schools outside Hattiesburg, in southeast Mississippi.

The parents of 200 white children, jammed into the auditorium of Peta Junior High School, began shouting as a school official attempted to explain the court order, which would have transferred the pupils to a formerly all-black school.

"Say what you've got to say and let's go," one parent yelled as superintendent Milton Evans took the podium.

Mr. Evans began, "The school board has no choice..." and

Appeals Delay Pesticides Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Six major pesticide makers have forced a delay in government moves to ban all but "essential" uses of DDT by the end of this year, the Agriculture Department announced yesterday.

The department said the six manufacturers have filed appeals against its Nov. 30 order canceling federal registration of DDT for use against house and garden insects, shade-tree pests, tobacco pests and insects in aquatic sites such as swamps.

Cancellation of registration amounts to a ban on marketing of the products involved because federal law requires the Agriculture Department to register a pesticide before it can be sold legally across state lines.

3 POWs' Wives Return to Paris

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Three American Navy wives have returned to Paris to put "the questions we forgot to ask" to North Vietnamese officials.

The three, who came to Paris to find out from the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks if their husbands were alive or dead, have already had a meeting with the North Vietnamese and an audience with Pope Paul VI.

On the first trip to Paris over a week ago the three—Mrs. Thomas Stegman, Mrs. Richard Nelson and Mrs. Robert Duncan—were given no information by the North Vietnamese. They were told only news of their husbands' fates would have to come from Hanoi.

U.S. Airline Fatalities Lowest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—American airline accidents claimed 158 lives in 1969, the lowest number of fatalities in 12 years, National Transportation Safety Board Chairman John Reed said yesterday.

By comparison, general aviation (business and private planes) had a much higher death toll. According to Mr. Reed, there were 651 fatal accidents in general aviation in 1969 which claimed 1,386 lives. In 1968, a total of 692 accidents killed 1,399 people.

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Things a Certain Vice-President Will Say

There are a number of good reasons for sending Vice-Presidents, particularly unseasoned Vice-Presidents, on tour abroad. Self-education is one, and it can reasonably be assumed that Mr. Agnew is learning something along the way. Goodwill is another, and there is no reason to doubt that he is spreading goodwill, since he seems to be saying by and large the things that his hosts in each instance, be it Manila or Bangkok or Taiwan, want most to hear. A third reason is the opportunity offered to propound and clarify American policy and on this score, from the reports at hand, it is impossible to measure the results precisely because of the Vice-President's tendency to emphasize this or that aspect of the supposedly new Nixon Doctrine for Asia which seemed most likely to appeal—the hard line about upholding commitments in Taiwan, the same line tempered by the do-it-yourself theme in Bangkok.

It had appeared that the President was saying something new in his not-for-quotation press conference in Guam last July, something to the effect that the United States was going to continue to play a significant role in Asia after the Vietnam war is over but that Asians will be expected to take a larger responsibility for their own defense. We were not going to withdraw altogether, but we were not going to have a policy of intervention either. We would avoid letting Asians become so dependent on us that they are tempted to make inadequate effort on their own. Finally, we were going to be especially wary of creeping involvements that start small, with hard commitments on paper, and wind up getting you into a war.

A little later, Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson elaborated on the record: "The Vietnam experience has made clear the difficulties involved in applying a policy of American intervention in insurgency wars. . . . We cannot, it now seems clear, do the job of fighting insurgency wars for someone else. We cannot provide the indigenous will and resolution, or the toughness and durability that are needed if this kind of warfare is to be waged successfully."

There seemed to be a distinct theme to all this, a refreshing hint of American disengagement from the sort of entanglements that can lead inexorably to progressive intervention, Vietnam-style. But the way Mr. Agnew is apparently talking one wonders that the Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman quoted the Vice-President as "strongly asserting there will be no change in American policy."

Mr. Agnew told reporters en route to Taiwan that he was going to assure Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that there will be "no diminution in our posture" toward his regime. It is confusing; perhaps we will know when there are more complete reports of just what the Vice-President did say.

For the moment, it is perhaps enough to note one good reason for not sending Vice-Presidents on tour and that is the use of such ceremonial occasions as a forum for furthering vendettas with the critics back home. A private talk with Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn in Bangkok seems somehow the wrong platform, as it were, for a statement that "some people back home are so anxious to make friends of our enemies that they even seem ready to make enemies of our friends." Aside from the fact that the statement is too indiscriminate to be anything more than nasty in a general way, it is a little like going to Montgomery, Ala., to attack The New York Times and The Washington Post. Yet the Vice-President took pains to see that this particular portion of his private utterance to the prime minister was made available to the press.

Earlier, in Vietnam, the Vice-President was a little more precise; his target this time was specifically the press: "Don't be misled," he told the troops at Fire Base Kien in South Vietnam, "by what you may see and read in certain publications" and he went on to add that the American people are "darned proud of what you are doing. . . . don't let anybody tell you that the people back home aren't with you because they are 100 percent."

Well, some days Mr. Agnew attacks the press by name and some days he doesn't and we don't know whom he has in mind this time. What we do know is that once again he has got it all wrong; the quarrel that "some people" and "certain publications" back home have with the Vietnam war has nothing to do, and never has had anything to do with the men in the field; of course they have support 100 percent, as well as sympathy and concern and gratitude for what they are doing and have to do! That is in large part what the dissent is all about—compassion for our troops, and for all the other victims of this war. The quarrel is, and always has been, with the managers of this war, the military strategists and their civilian supervisors, the policy-makers and the decision-makers. People higher up like cabinet members and Presidents—and even Vice-Presidents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A State for the Palestinians?

Again Lebanon trembles on the edge of national disaster. The two-month-old agreement permitting Palestinian guerrillas to remain on Lebanese soil, in return for accepting certain restrictions on their operations against Israel, seems to be breaking down. The flaw built into this agreement from the start was that it depended on the cooperation of a country not party to it: Israel. The Israelis, however, chose not to suffer guerrilla forays meekly. To the commanders' recent seizure of a kibbutz watchman, they have responded with a raid seizing—for exchange bait—20 or so Lebanese, some villagers, some soldiers. Leaders of Lebanon's Christians express openly their alarm at the prospect of more serious Israeli reprisals and call on the commanders to leave the country. But the population's Moslems, seemingly disdainful of their country's peril, urge the commanders on.

Perhaps this kind of tension is just one of the new facts of life in the Mideast, a region which lives with a level of tension that would buckle many another place. Perhaps, as before, something will be worked out: the Lebanese Army, which cultivates a pose of helplessness, may discover the necessary resources to curb the guerrillas for a while. Lebanese diplomats may discreetly ask foreign powers to bring to bear what spare influence they may have on, variously, the Arab patrons of the commanders and the friends of Israel. An exchange of prisoners may be arranged. Lebanon may lurch along. But as long as the commanders thrive, another crisis there will surely be.

It may turn out, of course, that the Palestinian national movement, which did not exist in any form recognizable even by Palestinians until the 1967 war, will burn itself out or break into incompatible factions or otherwise diminish as a force to be noted. This

possibility should not be excluded, but it does not seem a very good bet. The territorial imperative seems to have flooded the spirit of many Palestinians who, before the six-day war, had thought in terms of returning to Israel or settling in Arab lands or simply of squatting in the refugee camps and going nowhere.

It does not follow, however, that Israel is the only conceivable location for a Palestinian state, despite the insistence of Arab rhetoric that this be so. The United Nations resolution of 1947, which called for a partition of then British Palestine, anticipated establishment of an Arab Palestinian state in what later came to be known as the West Bank of Jordan. This entity might have been born had not then Transjordan violated the international will and forcibly incorporated the territory in question. A Palestinian state on the West Bank is still not out of question, however. Far more frightening to King Hussein is the possibility of a Palestinian state on the East Bank too. Nor can it be forgotten that parts of Lebanon are already under Palestinian control, more or less. A determined Palestinian drive—abetted as it surely would be by neighboring Syria—would put Lebanon in a very tough way.

If the Palestinians' passion for statehood really is as intense and profound as their spokesmen insist, then it poses a far sharper danger to Lebanon and Jordan than to Israel. Lebanon and Jordan have weak armies of uncertain reliability and they have within their borders a far larger proportion of potentially "fifth-column" Palestinians than does Israel. They have surrendered much of their sovereignty already to the Palestinians, who insist on more. Jordan and Lebanon have the most powerful incentive—their survival as states—to seek a fair political settlement with Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Arms Policy

The public wants to know where the Mirage warplanes Libya wants will eventually go, or whether the munitions recently delivered to Iraq are not going straightaway to arm the

Iraqi troops camped on the front line in Jordan. . . .

Why continue to sanction Israel by maintaining the embargo?

—From Ouest-France (Rennes).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

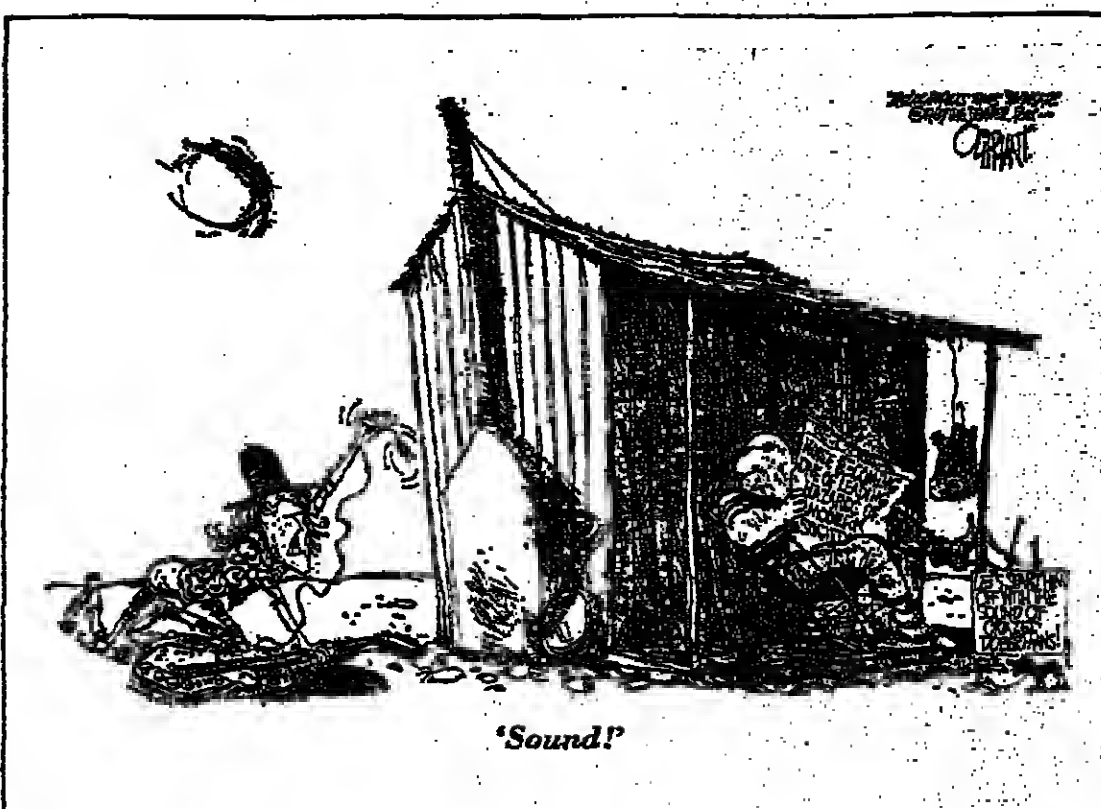
Jan. 8, 1895

NEW YORK—A pleasant prospect for the people of New York for the rest of the winter is unfaded by the frightful condition of the streets two days after the first snowfall of the season. Beyond some desultory attempts to clean Broadway, the Street Cleaning Department has made no effort to clear away the masses of snow and ice that render pedestrianism a misery. As usual, the department has shown itself utterly incompetent to deal with even the most ordinary emergency.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 8, 1920

WASHINGTON—Political wiseacres look for a spectacular clash between President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan for the leadership of the Democratic party at the Jackson Day dinner tomorrow night. This fight is foreshadowed by a definite move in the Senate backed by Mr. Bryan, for a speedy ratification of the Treaty, by the acceptance in substance of the reservations put forward by Senator Lodge. There is a danger of a nationwide party split.



Le Duan's War

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—In Hanoi, the war in Vietnam is "Le Duan's war" to a far greater extent than it was in "Lyndon Johnson's war" in this country. Le Duan was the Politburo member who went south in secret in 1957, to lay the foundations for the Viet Cong insurgency.

In 1959, he was the chief advocate of unleashing full-scale guerrilla war; and in late 1959, he forced the decision to send North Vietnamese divisions to fight in South Vietnam, as was done in 1964. Since the U.S. intervention in 1965, furthermore, he has repeatedly argued, until now with unflinching success, for pouring more and more North manpower into the war in the South.

Since Ho Chi Minh's death, Le Duan, as first party secretary, has also been the Hanoi Politburo's top-ranking figure. In consequence, it is now remarkably interesting that Le Duan has both fallen silent and all but disappeared from public view in the last two months.

His most extraordinary disappearance was at the recent 25th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Army of Vietnam. All other Politburo members then present in Hanoi were on hand for the celebration, conspicuously headed by Le Duan's bitter rival, Truong Chinh; but the first party secretary did not show up.

'Protracted War'

These might seem trivial signs, if they did not coincide with other important indications that Le Duan's war policy has been at least partially reversed. The Defense Minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, and the North Vietnamese chief of staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, have just published monster articles, both pointing straight toward "reversion to protracted war."

This is the policy Truong Chinh has always fought for against Le Duan, at least since 1965. It means going back to classical guerrilla war in South Vietnam. It means

greatly reducing the number of Northern troops engaged in the war. In sum, it means something very close to a do-it-yourself program for the hard pressed Viet Cong apparatus in the South.

The two generals' articles fit very neatly, moreover, with the news that Hanoi turned off the manpower tap. In late October, there was a huge rise in the movement of North Vietnamese infiltrators, to a rate of 30,000 men per month. But there has now been a huge and abrupt drop, to a comparative trickle of 8,000 men per month.

Lost a Round

It would seem, therefore, that Le Duan won his last round in Hanoi's unending policy argument in September-October, but was then defeated in still another round in November. This defeat no doubt led to the manpower tap being turned off again.

The wiser analysts here take all these combined signs very seriously indeed. They are further inclined to lay the apparent defeat of Le Duan to President Nixon's successful containment of the American peace movement. The supposed power of the peace movement in this country must in fact have been the first party secretary's last-ditch argument for one more great offensive "to end the war victoriously."

All this would be very risky indeed, if it were not for an asp being concealed among the roses. The enemy high command long ago shifted its focus of maximum effort to the southern delta, where there are no U.S. ground forces. Here is where the asp now lurks. Thus far, to be sure, the North Vietnamese regiments sent into the lower delta from III Corps have been rather successfully held in check. But in the two key provinces of the upper delta, Dinh Tuong and Kien Hoa, the story is much more bleak.

When this reporter visited these

provinces in September, two brigades of the U.S. 9th Division had just been withdrawn. But the VC-NVA still seemed to be in deep trouble, and the government forces were still gaining ground. That situation has now been reversed, however. The enemy is much, much bolder, and is operating in far bigger units in both provinces. The Viet Cong apparatus, which was visibly shrinking and dwindling, is now just as visibly regenerating in Dinh Tuong and Kien Hoa.

In short, the asp is already there among the roses; it is growing fast; and there will be very bad trouble if the snake is not scotch-taped before it grows too big. With adroit, aggressive South Vietnamese military leadership, snake-scotching is still possible. It is up to President Thieu to find the right leaders for the job.

It is a difficult business, as well as a fearful responsibility, for the threat in the delta is obviously a make-or-break affair. Scotch the snake, and Hanoi's "protracted war" policy will fall disastrously. Fail to scotch the snake, and President Nixon's Vietnamization program will be in dire danger of failure. That, really, is the long and short of it.

Nixon and the New Generation

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—If Richard M. Nixon were free to consider only the immediate consequences of his policies, he might sit snugly in San Clemente in this first week of the new year and bask in the glow of his own self-satisfaction.

Despite the rather steady disparagement of his leadership by the intellectual circles of this country, he has met what author Theodore H. White called his most important challenge—"to interpret what the silent people think, and govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think."

When one speaks of "important thinkers" in this context, one thinks of the established figures in the universities and the press who have lent their names and prestige to the war for anti-administration efforts of the past year, like the Vietnam Moratorium.

Mr. Nixon has easily withstood the oratorical thunderbolts of the Galbraiths and the Schlesingers, with help from Spiro Agnew, he has all but muzzled his critics in the press and television.

Find Judgment

But there is a generation of thinkers who are far more important in the ultimate sense to Mr. Nixon and the nation. Among them, the President has paid a high price for his success. It is this group—those in college and from college—who can be said to have made a mockery of Mr. Nixon's effort to govern "against the grain of what the more important thinkers think." For a President is judged ultimately, not by the popularity or power he enjoys in office, but by the wisdom of the country and the government he hands over to his successor.

Kingman Brewster Jr., president of Yale, defined the issue precisely on "Meet the Press" Sunday when he spoke of a generation whose faith in freedom and individualism is offset by a capacity for cynicism, whose demonstrable courage is matched by its capacity to withdraw from responsibility.

"I think what we do to them or for them during this coming decade," Brewster said, "is going to have probably more to do with what kind of country we end up with than anything else."

From the perspective of this university town, it appears that among the junior faculty and students, the balance in the first Nixon year has swung toward cynicism and withdrawal. This is an unacceptable price for the country to pay for the short-term political gain of any President. The future of the country depends quite literally on its educated young people, for it is impossible to imagine that we can govern this country, manage its economy or provide any of its essential services without their talents and skills.

If there is one thing that is clear as we enter the 1970s, it is that the new generation of educated men and women will make sweeping demands of the institutions they come in contact with. The fashion and entertainment indus-

The Strange Case Of Sen. Kennedy

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—Sen. Edward Kennedy begins to look like a man who is finally recovering from a long illness. The violence of last summer is gone. He now seems a little more solid, a little more composed, and a little more patient with the crowds that still point and mutter as he goes by.

Yet one cannot help feeling as he goes through the last legal stages of the Chappaquiddick nightmare that the routine of living for Edward Kennedy is still a very complicated business outside the privacy of his home, and that it probably always will be so long as he remains in public life.

He cannot go anywhere now and not feel on display. He is always pretending not to notice the flutter in the crowds around him. He cannot relax into the comfortable anonymity of life. He smiled coming out of the court house here and somebody wondered "o.k. loud." "What's he got to be about?" He cannot take a drink at a public bar without provoking gossip and he can never say, as all other politicians are always saying: "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

In short, he now leads a calculated life. He has to plan his moves, like an actor going on stage, anticipate questions for the answer, and negotiate even his old friends in the press. How will he appear? What will people think? These questions are never far from his mind.

Strictly Private

For example, he didn't go into a public hotel here this time as he did on Martha's Vineyard last summer, and this was not because most of them are closed for the winter. He would not accept the hospitality of friends on the island, but rented a private house where he could be alone with his wife and his lawyers, and he flew here in a private plane to avoid reporters who would have been waiting for him if they had known when and where he would land.

The problem of his personal security dramatizes his dilemma. Before the inquiry started here, he was heard to tell a friend, "I don't want to be a public figure. I don't want to be a public figure. I don't want to be a public figure." He doesn't want to be surrounded by cops when he came out of the court house and bundled into his car. For he knew this would look on television as if he were a criminal or at least that he was

trying to duck the waiting reporters.

This is no melodramatic reflection, but something he can never put out of his mind after the fate of his two brothers. There are people who do wish him harm. The Kennedys have always inspired fierce loyalty and savage hatred, and the tragic history of the family still seems to hold great fascination for people with twisted or deranged minds.

He has become, in short, not only a prominent political figure but a symbol of the tragedy and caprice of life. Accordingly, the press and particularly television not only cover him but another him. Seldom in the wonderful, goofy history of politics and the press have so many reporters and so much expensive gear been transferred at such cost to cover so little news as in the current Kennedy inquiry.

'Story' of the Day

It is a non-story, held behind closed doors, to repeat old tales, which few people quite believe anyway, yet it is a ghoulish mystery and even Chet Huntley and David Brinkley thought it more important than any other story in the world on the day the senator merely went in and came out of a court house door.

What one would really like to know is not what he testified but what he thinks. He has chosen to live the calculated life with all its accidents and irritations. No wonder, of course, is forcing him to go on in politics, other than perhaps some sense of duty or ambition, and when the inquiry is over and maybe the grand jury after that, he will be starting out on another long campaign for re-election.

A year ago this campaign in Massachusetts was widely regarded as merely a preliminary to the Democratic presidential nomination of 1972, and now, because of the tragedy of Chappaquiddick, has changed all that. And the paradox of it is that he is probably a more reliable man today than he was a year ago—sadder, wiser, more disciplined, but rejected for the presidency of 1972 by his party and by himself.

Refusal to Serve

They alone will decide whether to lend their talents to the management and direction of this country. Those who were shocked to see numbers of the best students refusing to fight in what they considered an unjust war will be shocked again to see many of the ablest young law graduates refusing to serve a Justice Department whose dedication to justice they question.

As Kingman Brewster said, the members of the new generation are refusing judgment daily on whether this is a society "capable of urgent change and willing to accept individuality. . . . If they come to the conclusion that this is (instead) a manipulated society which is relying on repression in order to maintain stability, then . . . we are in for real trouble."

Not just trouble, but national tragedy. For the demands of the new generation are not selfish or shortsighted. Their aspirations for their country are generous and humane. Their talents alone can give America a chance of achieving its destiny. To "govern against the grain" of their thought, as this government is now doing, is to shortchange us all.

Ex-Nun Takes Over as President of Hunter College

By Meryle Secrest

NEW YORK (WP)—Jacqueline Grennan Wexler is frequently cited as an all-American, Horatio Alger-type example of a little farm girl who has reached the peak of her profession by pulling herself up by her educational bootstraps.

Her life is extraordinary. She is a former nun who, while president of Webster College in St. Louis, Mo., guided its separation from the Catholic Church to a secularized institution, and did it with the church's blessing. She later resigned as president of Webster to marry Paul J. Wexler, a New York business executive. Now, at the age of 43, she has just been appointed president of Hunter College in New York and will take office later this month.

But she is put off by the bootstrap philosophy and by being used as an example of someone who didn't have the breaks.

"This philosophy only works if you have motivated parents," she said. "I was the last of

"In the United States, we tend to give our money with strings attached. . . This is the most dangerous thing in the world. You have got to give people the right to exercise their own power. I think great parents have always known this."

four. My parents made great sacrifices to send all of us to college. But it was an accident that we got them as parents. . . they gave me my head start. The point is an important one, because, as the new president of Hunter College, she is under a mandate from the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, which administers Hunter along with some 15 other units of the city's university system, to put a new admission policy into effect this fall. The new policy will guarantee admission to anyone who wants to go, whether or not they have the necessary educational qualifications. City residents pay no tuition fees.

It is expected that the new policy will bring about a change in the present racial makeup of the college, which has 18,000 undergraduate and graduate students. Although New York City high schools are predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican, the ratio reverses itself at the college level. The student body at Hunter is approximately 85 percent white.

An Evolutionary Step

To Mrs. Wexler, this latest development is one more step in the evolution of education in America.

"When the masses successfully challenged the aristocrats to acquire education and power, and the race was thrown open to everyone, the theory became that only the fittest could and should survive."

"But now we should be saying, 'Can't we learn something from the aristocrat who was given all the advantages built into his life, whether he was intelligent or stupid?' Now we are saying that all children are born to greatness. All children should have all the opportunities."

"We certainly have the money. I heard today on the radio that cost overruns on defense contracts alone have amounted to \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States."

"I see this as one of the greatest challenges our society has had, and I don't think we can afford to fail. Imagine the emotional trauma as a nation if, despite all our money and precautions, we were to lose one man in the stratosphere. Well, we are abandoning hundreds of thousands to the smog and we don't lose one night's sleep. That's why young people are challenging us so hard."

Mrs. Wexler is an extraordinarily clear-eyed and compelling speaker with the gift for seeing the opportunities in a situation and not being deterred by the obstacles.

She considers herself to be very ambitious. But she says, "I am ambitious for a role which will create an environment to give young people starting power of their own."

"In the United States, we tend to give our money with strings attached, whether it is to children of the poor, or in terms of foreign aid to other nations. This is the most dangerous thing in the world. You have got to give people the right to exercise their own

power. I think great parents have always known this.

"That's the way I feel. I don't agree with everything my father or my church has ever said. I personally feel I have the right to disagree with them. I decided that for myself, nobody gives that to you. Therefore I am free to respect them. I think this is the most urgent idea we have to get across to these kids."

The Issues

The problems which racked Catholic University in Washington last year and the same issue of ecclesiastical versus secular control were faced by Webster College five years ago, Mrs. Wexler said.

"My argument is that you can't play both sides of the fence. You can't seem to have intellectual freedom and be obliged to support a papal edict."

In the case of Webster College, the first conflict came when a thorough review by the faculty of general degree requirements led to the common conclusion that the college should do away with required courses.

"We wanted to get our students to learn to pick their own pattern of study. So, if we were not going to require specific courses, what happened to theology in a Catholic school? The fears were that no one would take these courses. But at the time the decision was made,



Jacqueline Grennan Wexler left order in 1966

there were no theology majors. Now that the course is elective, five years later there are 50 majors."

She presented her arguments to the cardinal of St. Louis. He overruled a decree of one of his aides and told the new college president that he would not oppose the change.

A second issue, which was dropped, on whether the church could require the college to revoke the contracts of two teachers (the teachers in question left of their own accord) led Mrs. Wexler and the order of the Sisters of Loretto to reassess the situation.

"Less than a year later, the sisters came to the common conclusion that the college should be put under an autonomous group that was not subject to the veto power of the church. Our primary motivation was the philosophical conviction that the role of religious thought had to become the power of reason and not legal control," she said.

Believing that they should obtain the church's permission, the order of nuns petitioned the cardinal of St. Louis, who sent the request to Rome. Mrs.

Wexler added, "We became reasonably sure the answer would be negative."

Alarmed at the anger such a veto would arouse, and the precedent it would set for every other American college, Mrs. Wexler took two drastic steps.

The Steps

She asked for a dispensation from her vows as a nun and wrote to the cardinal and told him she had done so. She added in a letter that was published that she wanted to remain as president of Webster and work towards a legally secular college in which "Christ's presence would be a power."

All of this, she said, happened before the reply came from Rome. "I had been advised," she declared, "that all men act more responsibly in public."

When the reply did come, months later, permission was granted. "If you really believe that the establishment is immovable, you make it a self-fulfilling prophecy. I believe that things can be achieved by the due process of law. As I move to Hunter College, I know that the inner politics will be very different, but the procedures will be the same."

"We are trying for responsible differences and will work to bring dissent into the open forum where it can be dealt with responsibly."

"People often ask me if I am bitter for those 19 years I spent as a nun, and I say no. I feel that what I learned as a nun has been one of the most important influences on my life. 'People on the outside don't realize that everyone in a very tough situation suffers. But if all of our fancy phrases about creative suffering mean anything, it's in just this kind of experience.'"

"Did I find the right solution? There is no perfect, right solution. There are only good ones."



William Tolliday working on gold sculpture.

He's a Sunday Painter With the Midas Touch

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Like King Midas, William Tolliday likes to turn things into gold. Unlike the king, though, Mr. Tolliday, a 52-year-old Sunday painter and jeweler, has been achieving his ambition for several years with no problems.

From making collage pictures of real gold objects, some set with diamonds, on oil-painted backgrounds, Mr. Tolliday has recently turned to sculpting gold in the round, again backed by a curved canvas of his own painting.

His works are on display at Garrard, the crown jeweler, on Regent Street near Piccadilly Circus. And he is pleased to admit that his clients include "nobility and important industrialists." Peter Sellers owns one version of his "Hill Village," the first golden picture he ever made, inspired by a sunset in the south of France while he was painting on holiday there.

Garrard put on the first Tolliday exhibition in 1967 and sold 18 pictures. Since then about 75 percent of Mr. Tolliday's output has been going to America. Some tourists come back for a second and then a third Tolliday creation.

Many of his subjects are architectural—Mont St. Michel, the Ponte Vecchio, a castle in Spain, the Acropolis, a Russian church, and a specially commissioned scene of New York skyscrapers. Windows are set with diamonds, which are also used for stars in dark night skies. "The splinters of light from diamonds literally marry them with the other materials of a picture," the artist says. He also uses other precious stones, as well as rough tourmaline, crystal, for bases on which to set his golden buildings. The gold he has added into many colors and textures into many surfaces.

Cartier's has bought several of Mr. Tolliday's pictures at Garrard. He will re-create but not copy a subject on order, but this applies only to the collages, which start at £200 (\$400) and are the most popular sellers.

Mr. Tolliday, who became a jeweler's apprentice at 14, struck out on his own as a free-lance jeweler designer after serving with the air force in World War II. He may work several months on a single golden picture. Garrard has given him a studio on the premises and he works exclusively for the crown jeweler.

Although they are chunks of pure gold and jewels, Mr. Tolliday doesn't believe that his work is specially tempting to art and jewel thieves, and, so far, hasn't heard that any have been stolen.

Women Rule Greek Town For a Day

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Greeks call what is going to happen in the town of Monoklissia starting at dawn tomorrow "Gynaecokratia"—rule by the Amazons. Luckily for the men, it will only last 24 hours.

This is the day when the women of the mountain town near the Bulgarian border go back to antiquity for inspiration for lordship over the master of the household.

It's an annual observance in the town, reputed to have been an Amazon center a few thousand years ago.

In those days the women were the fighters, and the men the cooks and winekin washers, or worse. Twenty males staffed the queen's harem, and groups of seven obediently ran the households of the lesser warriors.

Or, at least, this is what the women of Monoklissia will tell you.

It's a claim that not many take very seriously outside the village, or inside it either, probably, except on Jan. 8 every year.

Changing Places

On that day, the men and the women change places. The men stay home, clean the house, cook, wash the babies, milk the cows, feed the chickens, pick vegetables. If there is any time left, they are permitted to gossip over the garden fence.

The women, meanwhile, are out on the town, leading a man's life.

There's leisurely debate in the coffeshop during the morning, then lunch in the tavern, washed down by manly quaffs of the local red wine. In between, a relaxing game of backgammon or cards.

In the afternoon there is a procession to crown the local midwife "queen for the day." This event substitutes for the men's afternoon nap, which Amazons don't need.

Then it's back to the coffeshop and on to the tavern for the evening feast. The menu is always roast cockerel, never hen. Music and hours of ribald songs and storytelling follow the feast.

Men caught loitering in the street or otherwise neglecting their household chores are subject to punishment meted out in true Amazonian fashion. They are stripped and thrown into the village fountain, or simply splashed with buckets of freezing water.

Private U.S. Mint To Strike UN Medal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7.—The Franklin mint in Yonkers, Pa., the world's largest private minting facility, has been commissioned to strike and distribute the commemorative medals to be issued for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations later this year.

The medals will be produced in three different sizes, in silver and bronze, for world-wide sale to the general public and collectors. The medals' design will include the 25th anniversary theme of "peace, justice and progress" in the five UN official languages: English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese.

Her Clients—Black and Blue for Beauty

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 7.—After you're through with Françoise Duvernois, or rather, after she's through with you, you're black and blue—but beautiful.

Mme. Duvernois is a minute, blond, elegant Parisienne of the sort that turns up in French cartoons, sitting on a bar stool with a black poodle next to her. But for all her fragile looks, Mme. Duvernois must be the most powerful masseuse in town. Her name is whispered around by *Tout-Paris*. Mme. Duvernois could give you detailed anatomical maps of artistic, social and political celebrities—Catherine Deneuve, Marie-Josée Nak, the two sisters of the shah of Iran, a large piece of the political corps including ministers and their wives, and so on. In the 16 years that she's been in practice, Mme. Duvernois claims to have dis-

pelled 71,500 pounds of chit fat.

If looks mean anything in the beauty line, Mme. Duvernois must be her own best advertisement—she claims she is 50 but looks hardly a day over 38. She has three grown-up children, aged 20 to 25.

I Can Do Anything

And if looks mean anything, Mme. Duvernois's present quarters should prove something too. She started in her own apartment, "right on the dining room table, behind a screen," and has just moved into a five-story-high Faubourg-Saint-Honore building where she and her 35 assistants handle up to 400 people a day. "Mostly women, but men are beginning to come too," she said. Her next target is Rome, where she hopes to open this year.

Mme. Duvernois has an appealing theory. She claims she can do with her fingers what



Françoise Duvernois

plastic surgery does with tools.

"I can do anything," she said simply, spreading her strong, manicured hands over her black mini-skirt. "I can remodel a whole face with my technique, which is really like sculpting human flesh. I can lift baggy

eyes, suppress wrinkles and erase double chins."

Her experience with facial muscles comes from the fact that she spent many years in medical school and specialized in facial paralysis. But she also does body treatment and gives very basic massages to eliminate cellulite (bulges) and what the French amiably call *la brioche* (pot belly). Her other specialty is to erase dark spots that develop with age and which the French, poetically, this time call *marquises de cinetiere* (graveyard daisies).

In short, Mme. Duvernois promises to give you back, yes, youth. Unlike most masseuses who dig into the flesh with their fingernails—"Awful," she said, "that's what gives you an orange skin,"—she believes in breaking the fat with her fingertips. Painful all right, but she claims it's the only way, and it works.

Mme. Duvernois is so sure of her technique that she (or an assistant) always gives a free consultation to a new client to determine what's wrong. As she believes that the mind and the body go together, Mme. Duvernois also takes the chance to do a slight psychoanalysis of her new patient "because every woman has problems," she said, "husbands, lovers or job problems."

If she decides her new client cannot possibly be made young and beautiful again, Mme. Duvernois said she sends her away. "Otherwise, it would be fraud, wouldn't it?" she said.

Europeans Win Top Honors in U.S. Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Europeans walked away with most of the top prizes in this year's poll of U.S. film critics. The National Society of Film Critics, in its fourth annual poll, taken Sunday, cited the winners at a reception Monday night as:

● Best movie of 1969, "Z," the French drama dealing with a Greek political assassination.

● Best supporting actor, John Nicholson, for his role of the young lawyer in "Easy Rider."

● Best supporting actress, Sian Phillips, as the comic actress of "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

The organization of critics from national magazines and non-daily publications gave special citations to Czechoslovak director Ivan Passer and to Dennis Hopper.

● Best French romantic drama, "Stolen Kisses," the runner-up film to "Z."

● Best actor, the American John Voight, for his portrayal of the male hustler in "Midnight Cowboy."

● Leading actress, Vanessa Redgrave, who is British, for her characterization of Isadora Duncan in "The Loves of Isadora."

● Best supporting actor, John Nicholson, for his role of the young lawyer in "Easy Rider."

● Best supporting actress, Sian Phillips, as the comic actress of "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

The organization of critics from national magazines and non-daily publications gave special citations to Czechoslovak director Ivan Passer and to Dennis Hopper.

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FINANCE

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Gradualism: Policy That Failed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—So far as inflation control goes, 1969 was a disaster for the Nixon administration. Its "gradualism" policy, in a word, failed.

Publicly, officials say they really are not too far behind their established schedule. Privately, the key men admit that this is a poor record. What is even worse is that the candid outlook for this year is not any brighter.

"We just don't have a sure grip on the problem," says a top Nixon official, "but the congressional declaration that we have almost surely underwritten a new consumer spending binge for years ahead."

Perhaps the kindest thing that can be said about Mr. Nixon's handling of inflation is that he inherited the problem. It was a Democratic President, Lyndon Johnson, who escalated the war in Vietnam, and then delayed an untimely time in asking Congress for the tax money to pay for it.

Underestimating the Boom

Mr. Nixon's mistake was in underestimating the size and the durability of the resultant boom, while his advisers gave out optimistic appraisals for concrete results that are still to be realized.

The President nevertheless deserves credit for according social problems equal priority with inflation control. He did not set out (as some conservatives would have had him do) to curb rising prices by creating a depression. But he lost the 1969 fight by:

- Throwing aside the undeniable power of the White House to discourage wage and price increases. Only after it was too late did he agree to impose a measure of "moratorium."
- Mis-assessing the inflationary expectations among business leaders, who proceeded gaily to plan for unprecedented levels of plant expansion in 1969 and 1970.
- And, perhaps most important of all, permitting a degree of federal expenditure control that he has not been able to deliver.

Still bigger budgets in a Republican administration—that's the burden that Mr. Nixon has to bear and defend. It now appears likely that instead of winding up fiscal 1970 several billions under the Johnson estimate—which was the published commitment—Mr. Nixon's spending total this year will actually top the Johnson projection of \$108.7 billion.

Mr. Johnson left office with a forecast of a \$4.4 billion budget surplus. With considerable fanfare, Mr. Nixon's Budget Bureau raised the surplus ante to \$5.9 billion. But according to the latest dismal numbers being assembled at

the Budget Bureau, a \$198 billion spending budget for fiscal 1970 will show only the skinkest margin of a surplus.

Problems Loom in Fiscal '71

We come now to the budget being prepared for fiscal 1971, starting July 1.

The Treasury Department says that there is a revenue gain from the bill in the early years (acknowledging a big tax loss in later years). The facts are simple: Because the surplusage is being allowed to expire before the war in Vietnam ends, fiscal policy shifts from restraint to stimulus.

The net effect of the new tax bill is a loss of about \$13.5 billion, according to Harvard professor Ott, Bokstein and Brookings Institution senior fellow Leonard S. Silk.

Regardless of the Treasury's cosmetic attempts, White House experts readily concede that if the President sticks to his determination to present a balanced budget for fiscal 1971, he must either slash expenditures or come up with a brand-new tax proposal.

Tax Increase Foreseen

If that's the way it works out, the Nixon administration will have a problem making the whole thing sound believable. To a financial community already skeptical of his ability to control inflation, the worst thing Mr. Nixon could do would be to "balance" the budget by proposing a new tax that he didn't expect to get.

"We need to re-establish our creditworthiness with the financial community," says a top man. "We'll need to have a balance without a tax increase, and then add taxes if we have to."

A serious debate is going on at top levels on the wisdom of a value-added tax, that is, a tax on the total value added to a product at any stage of the manufacturing and distribution process. It comes up looking like a sales tax, and would be unpopular with consumers and the Congress. There is also strong opposition to it among some industrial sectors. And it ever improves, it likely would be coupled with proposals for depreciation liberalization, to compensate business for the loss of the investment credit.

Other revenue raisers could be a hike in the Social Security tax base January, 1971, and a further delay in getting rid of the auto and telephone excise taxes.

All this is likely to confuse the poor taxpayer, and with good reason: He's just been told that his surplus is being cut, his exemptions increased, and his Social Security payments increased. Now, tell him that it's all temporary. It seems an awkward way to run fiscal policy or win a congressional election.

More Layoffs Announced By Chrysler

As Sales Lag Forces Cutbacks in Production

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (WP).—Chrysler Corp., faced with the need to cut back production because of lower sales, is laying off another 2,200 workers indefinitely.

Last month, Chrysler laid off 600 men at one plant, and in recent months the corporation has laid off 500 white collar workers.

The plants affected by the latest layoffs are now on a one-week shutdown affecting a total of 19,000 workers, resuming operations next week at a reduced line speed.

Four other Chrysler plants will shut down Monday for a week, affecting 20,000. Chrysler sources said they didn't know if any of those workers would be laid off indefinitely.

The reason for the cutbacks is that sales have been down recently and inventories high.

This month the corporation is drastically cutting back production. According to Ward's Automotive Reports, it plans assembly of 80,000 cars in January, down 50,000 from the same month last year.

Chrysler is not alone in cutting back production or laying off workers. General Motors said earlier it is planning two-day shutdowns at 12 of its 23 car assembly plants, a move which will affect 64,800 workers.

GM is indefinitely laying off 8,800 workers at six plants because of plans to reduce the assembly rate.

Ford Motor up to now has avoided any plant closings but some industry observers are predicting it will have to make production adjustments before the month is ended.

But American Motors announced recently it is hiring 1,000 more workers for its Wisconsin plants because it is starting production of a new subcompact car and because the new Hornet model is selling well.

N.Y. Economist Sees Rate Drop

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP).—James J. O'Leary, executive vice-president of U.S. Trust Co., told the Los Angeles Society of Financial Analysts yesterday that "it would be logical" to expect a decline in the prime rate, that charged by banks on loans to their biggest, most credit-worthy corporate customers, to 8 and possibly to 7 1/2 percent from its current record 8.5 percent level during the first nine months of this year.

The New York economist said also that yields on Treasury bills, commercial paper and federal funds, loans from one bank to another, and other short-term instruments may fall "as much as 1 1/2 to 2 full percentage points by the third quarter of 1970."

Prices Sag, Volume Down In Lackluster N.Y. Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, showing narrow changes throughout a rather slow session, ended today on a mildly lower note.

There was no dramatic news affecting the market and investors chose to tread cautiously until the appearance of more concrete developments on either the economic or credit fronts.

In coming weeks, the market will get a chance to react to corporate earnings reports for the final quarter of 1969.

Some profit-taking continued for the second day in pollution-control stocks, the favorite group of recent weeks. Aqua-Chem fell 2 3/8 to 57 1/4, while Buffalo Forge and Zurn Industries dipped a point or more.

Although volume slipped to 10.1 million shares from yesterday's 11.46 million shares, the largest block of 1970 made its appearance. This was a block of 650,000 shares of American Airlines at a price of 28 1/4, nearly \$19 million. The stock closed at 29 1/4, down 1 1/2 on total turnover of 680,800 shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.85 points to 801.21. The transportation and utility averages also declined for the second day in a row.

Gold stocks displayed a little glimmer, ranking as the market's best group. Gains of a point or better came in Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake, American-South African Investment and McIntyre Forecups Mines.

However, the gold group had been severely depressed late last year, except for McIntyre, whose chief appeal is its stake in Falconbridge Nickel.

Citibank Net Shows 9.3% Gain for 1969

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—First National City Corp., New York's largest banking organization, reported yesterday net income for 1969 of \$119.4 million, or \$4.41 a share, up 9.3 percent from \$109 million, or \$4.08 a share, in 1968.

The report was the first from the nation's major banks under the new accounting format decreed by the federal government last year. For the first time in determining its profits, the bank deducted its losses from bad debts and from sales of securities.

The effects of these changes was to reduce Citibank earnings by \$17 million from the amount that would have been reported under the old "net operating earnings" concept.

Because of the change in accounting, no consistent figures were available for net income in the fourth quarter. But on the surface, operating earnings in the last three months of 1969 were \$38.7 million, or \$1.45 a share, up a startling 32.5 percent from the \$29.3 million, or \$1.09 a share, reported in 1968.

Citibank's earnings statement clearly showed the stress imposed by a year of tight money. The bank's interest payments to others shot up 45 percent to \$67 million, and the profit margin (net income as a percent of gross revenues) slumped to 12.5 percent from 14.4 percent in 1968. The rate of return on capital, however, rose slightly to about 9.9 percent from 9.6 percent the year before last.

For the full year 1969, the bank had loan losses of \$13.5 million, up \$4.4 million from 1968. Security losses (after related tax benefits) were \$11.2 million, essentially unchanged from 1968.

Exon Official Blasts Fed

Talk of Easing Money Feeds Inflation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—A sharp challenge to stringent Reserve policies by a cabinet official has brought a challenge from a high Treasury official.

The challenge came yesterday from Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, who said: "The monetary policy of the Federal Reserve is too tight. It is not doing what it should be doing. It is not doing what it should be doing. It is not doing what it should be doing."

Shultz had made clear that he was not a member of the Fed. The policy of restraint, he said, but it presently drains the money supply. He pointed out that the money supply has been stable for some months now, but they keep a stranglehold on money supply. It is certainly to accelerate the signs of a recession. "You don't want the economy to go into a recession," he said.

If he didn't appear to be in conflict with the Nixon administration on monetary policy, the secretary recommended that report to other officials.

Mr. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, appeared to suggest that it is time to consider some monetary policy in a magazine article, Mr. Shultz said. But Mr. McCracken declined to comment on Mr. Shultz's statement.

Shultz has been proposed by M. O'Connell, Mr. McCracken's successor, and several other economists from the former Johnson administration.

Japanese Oil Exploration Set in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A semi-official South Sumatra Development Corporation signed a "framework" contract with the Egyptian General Petroleum Council to explore and develop oil resources in the Gulf of Suez.

The area covers about 39 square miles in the vicinity of Ras Gharib in the mouth of the Gulf of Suez.

The investment company, tentatively named Egyptian Marine Petroleum Co., will be set up by the end of February for the purpose of exploring with an initial capital of \$10 million. The semi-official Japan Petroleum Development Corp. will contribute 50 percent of the capital.

In Sumatra, plans to send a geophysical survey ship to the Gulf of Suez for preliminary survey, concession, the company said.

Shiwa Japan's Daini Oil has oil at its second well drilled in the Gulf of Suez. The well is about 200 meters west of the city of Abu Qir, where oil was struck last year.

It showed that the new well probably has a capacity to produce 3,000 barrels of crude oil a day, the company said.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert R. Helkes

Motorola has named Robert R. Helkes managing director, Europe, for its semiconductor products division. Mr. Helkes, formerly director of engineering for the division at the firm's Phoenix, Arizona, plant, will be headquartered in Geneva.

Gen. David Sarnoff, 76, who has resigned as chairman and a director of RCA, has been elected honorary chairman, the first in the company's history. Taking over as chairman is Gen. Sarnoff's son, Robert Sarnoff, 51, who has been chief executive officer since 1968, and will continue as RCA president. Gen. Sarnoff was first elected president of the company in 1950.

Gardner Ackley, U.S. Ambassador to Italy until September, 1969, and now a professor of political economy at the University of Michigan, has been retained by Baker, Weeks & Co., institutional brokers, as a consultant.

U.S. Takeover Threat Spurs Wave of Mergers in France

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 7 (NYT).—France is going through the greatest merger wave in its history as it strives for more efficient industrial production in an area of giant international companies.

The threat of American takeovers has accelerated the trend. French government and business leaders are looking increasingly at the national—and now even the European—solution to the problem of strengthening industry.

This coincides with a growing feeling that U.S. industrial penetration has about reached the politically acceptable limits.

There is still a green light for American companies interested in building new plants, but U.S. corporate acquisitions, especially in key sectors, are being discouraged.

Asking Ford

The French government wants Ford Motors, for instance, to sink money into one of the poorer regions of the country. Ford is considering manufacturing gearboxes in northeast France, as General Motors does near Strasbourg.

But the French told Westinghouse Electric that it cannot buy out Jeumont-Schneider, an important electrical-equipment company that has been operating in the red.

A powerful French industrial group, headed by Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, which has been bringing smaller companies within its orbit all year, strongly opposed the attempted Westinghouse penetration.

President Georges Pompidou did not decide against Westinghouse, however, until three days after a Common Market summit conference in December at which leaders of the six market nations renewed

Gold Price Falls To Its Unofficial Floor in London

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Speculative gold buyers from South Africa gold sales, the free market rate here had become stabilized at just over \$85 until yesterday, when it slipped back to 12.5 cents to \$85.05.

Naturally when the price falls, sellers keep out of the market but yesterday they were much in evidence. One theory was that they were testing price reaction.

This morning when business started they were selling again, and took the price down to the now unofficially recognized floor level of \$85 where it stayed.

One dealer said that today there was a preponderance of sellers, although the amounts offered were not exceptionally large. All the gold on offer found a buyer.

Bonn Unemployment Shows Slight Increase

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Jan. 7 (AP).—Unemployment in West Germany rose slightly in December to 329,000, or 0.9 percent of the labor force, the Federal Labor Office said today.

In November, there were 118,900 unemployed, 0.8 percent of the labor force, and in December, 1968, the figure was 487,100 or 1.3 percent.

Ghosts of Decade-Old Scandal At Chrysler Are Laid to Rest

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The ghost of Chrysler Corp.'s conflict-of-interest scandal a decade ago was buried today with the automaker paying \$85,000 to a former president, William C. Newberg, and the dropping of all lawsuits.

The controversy burst in the late 1950s as Chrysler sales and profits plummeted, its reputation for quality crumpled, and unusual styling—a giant, single tail fin was on the drawing board—grew.

A Detroit lawyer, Sol Dann, charged that the management headed by Lester Lum Colbert, was corrupt and in mid-1960 Mr. Colbert moved up to chairman and his long-time associate, Mr. Newberg, was named president.

Two months later, the Chrysler board fired Mr. Newberg and it was later learned he was a partner in companies that sold auto parts to Chrysler. Before the scandal ended several other executives left the company.

Mr. Newberg had paid Chrysler \$455,000 soon after he was fired and the automaker received another \$975,000 from the estate of Mr. Newberg's business partner. But Mr. Newberg used Chrysler for the return of the money and sued Mr. Colbert. Chrysler then sued its former president and the suits languished in courts for years.



S. Africa Sees Most Sales in Free Market

HANNOVER, Jan. 7 (NYT).—South Africa expects to sell practically all its gold production—averaging 30 to 35 million ounces—on the free market during the next 12 months, Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs, said today.

Diederichs, who returned here yesterday following talks which led to an agreement on the sale of "minted" South African gold, giving his first official explanation of it to South Africans.

He said the new agreement changes the monetary history of the country, in which the gold was sold to the United States or

also means an end to the heady days of \$44 an ounce.

Mr. Diederichs said today that the agreement has removed the element of uncertainty, ending any question that South Africa would be unable to meet its foreign exchange requirements.

The prospects of gold selling at impressive free market premiums at present were remote because of the stability of the international monetary scene, but this might not last, he said. Mr. Diederichs forecast a possible "lack of confidence" by the second half of 1970 which would lead to a renewed demand for gold.

French Reserve Level

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—France's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by \$150 million in December, but only after a short-term debt repayments of \$415 million, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today. Total reserves stand at \$3.83 billion.

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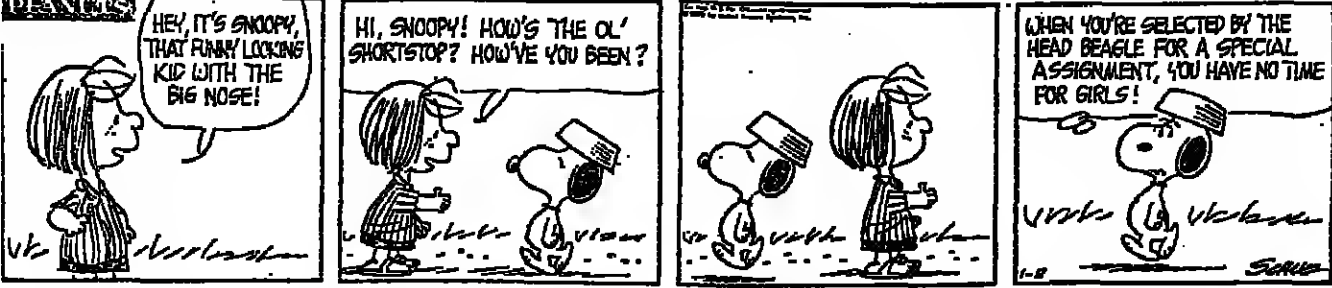
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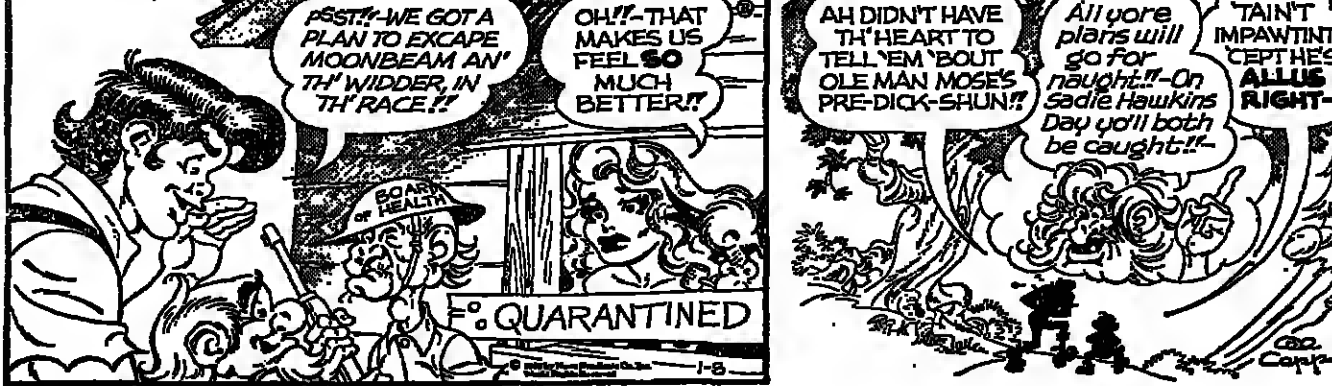
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WIZARD of ID



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POGO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A defender with length and strength in the trump suit always feels that he has good prospects of defeating the contract. But these prospects may not be fulfilled if the defender does not make the best use of his trump resources.

On the diagramed deal, there were various roads to the contract of four spades. North could have raised the one-spade response to two spades instead of rebidding one no-trump; and South could have jumped to four hearts on the second round.

The actual rebid of two hearts was not forcing—the only common situation in which a new suit bid by the one responding is nonforcing unless he passed originally.

South won the opening club lead with her king, and chose to play a heart immediately to dummy's queen. East won with the ace, and returned a diamond, forcing South to ruff.

The king of hearts was played and, when this survived, South ruffed a heart with the spade queen in the dummy. East incautiously overruffed, and led another diamond. South ruffed, ruffed another heart with the spade ace, and led dummy's last trump.

At this point, East had J 6 2 of trumps and South 10 9 8 7, so the declarer was in command. South could drive out the spade jack, ruff another diamond lead, and draw any remaining trumps.

Notice the difference if East refuses to overruff dummy's spade queen. However South plays, he cannot draw the

trumps and must go down at least one trick.

East should see that an over-ruff simply shortens his trumps and leaves South ahead in the race for control.

THE "DANISH BEAUTY" is Queen Victoria, somewhat apprehensively referred to as Alexandra, could almost have been invented by her friend and favorite author, Hans Christian Andersen.

Esquisitely lovely and well brought up, she married young into the most prestigious royal family in Europe. If, as Mrs. Battiscombe admits, "she had very little brain," this was not a liability in a girl who was to marry the future Edward VII.

Victoria was, as one might expect, a rather unusual mother-in-law. Although Alexandra's Danish loyalties rubbed her Teutonic sensibility the wrong way, she had, on the other hand, tragically little faith in her dissolute Bertie, whom at one time she held responsible for his father's death. She immediately took to the beautiful, affectionate Alex, grudgingly hoping that her son might "only be worthy of such a jewel."

But Alex was well aware of her husband's premarital affair with the actress Nellie Clifden, and bore up stoically under the scandals attending the later Mordant and Aylesford affairs in which her husband was implicated. On the theory that if she couldn't lick them she might as well join them, Alexandra made Edward's mistress graciously at home in the rambling, gewgaw-encrusted family pile at Sandringham. Only in the case of an American debutante, one Miss Chamberlayne, did Alexandra show her annoyance with Edward's proclivities by privately dubbing the girl "Miss Chamberpots."

Alexandra herself had an

BOOKS

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

By Georgina Battiscombe. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin. 336 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

BIOGRAPHIES of recent royalty can err in two ways. Either they are terribly "authorized" and reverent, or, relying on the reluctance of the present occupants of the throne to sue for libel, they are "daringly" unofficial—and undocumented, as well.

It is a tribute to Georgina Battiscombe, the experienced biographer of such Victorian worthies as Charlotte M. Yonge, Mrs. Gladstone and John Keble, that although she enjoyed the full cooperation of the throne in preparing this life of Queen Alexandra, the result is a judicious but fascinating portrait in depth of a remarkably attractive woman.

Some of the credit belongs to the subject, too. As the consort of King Edward VII, Alexandra found herself wedded to the most polygamously inclined monarch since Charles II. And as the daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria, she had her troubles, we may be sure. Yet her popularity in England—and even Ireland—far exceeded that of her husband and mother-in-law, and was especially remarkable considering that she was a foreign import, from the impoverished and somewhat raffish royal family of Denmark.

Aggravated by these odd births were the two physical afflictions from which Alexandra suffered: a severe rheumatism which forced her to wear a stiff knee (thus making the "Alexandria gait" fashionable by example) and, sclerosis, an inherited, progressive deafness.

Alexandra didn't let the less than ideal conditions of her life interfere with her sports of riding and sailing, but the deafness was especially tragic because she was musically inclined, loving Bach and Wagner when few others, and when her husband was as infatuated with Offenbach. And interlarded severely with a verbiage, which, given a bibliography, was her source of information about world beyond Sandringham.

Thus Alexandra may be considered duller than she, fact was. She must have been a remarkable woman, even counting the contemporary, of one Mrs. Crosswell, who her magnanimous opus until "Eighteen Years on the Sandringham Estate, by the Ed Farmer," confessed: "It is a woman at all but some quiet little being who straight from fairyland to do the kindest and prettiest things all her life and never grow ugly or old."

Mrs. Battiscombe does justice to this Peter Pan quality of her subject, but the detriment of her extremely written biography is that it is a flesh-and-blood woman turns out to have been more appealing.

admirer in Oliver Montagu but Mrs. Battiscombe thinks the relationship was purely platonic, a distinct possibility in those days. Since Edward was known to his intimates as "Tut-Tut" and Montagu as "dear," of "Tut-Tut" things must have gotten rather complicated at times.

But the royal family scrap along somehow, during the decades before Edward became king. Between 1883 and 1891 Mrs. Battiscombe estimates Edward's expenditures exceeded his income "by at least \$20,000. Most of it went into the lavishly entertaining of which he was so fond, but which drew on his own worried resources. The Victoria, who feared the side on Alex's health.

Not without reason. Of six children she bore before he was 26, one died the day of birth, one seemed to inherit father's worst traits, and were born prematurely. On the future George V turned a really well, despite his "Mother dear's" solitude.

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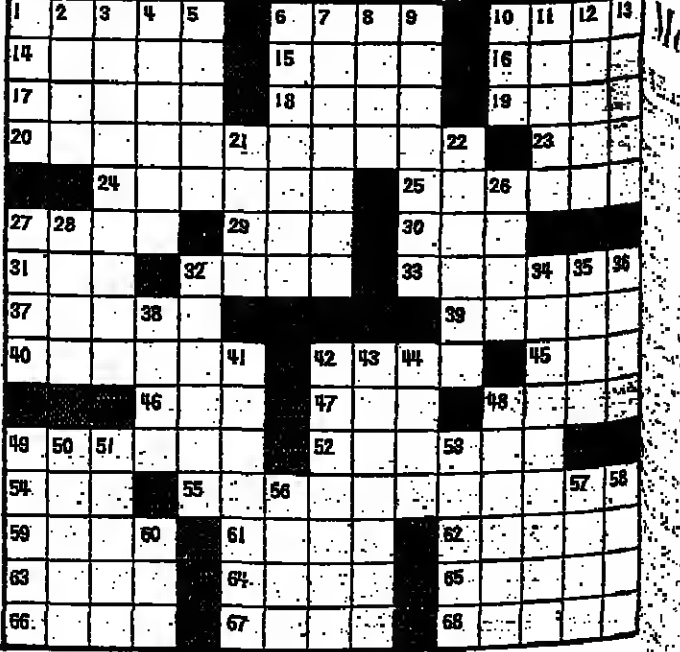
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Richard Freedman, teaches English at Simon College, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will We

- ACROSS
- 1 Unfriendly partings.
 - 6 Fedoras.
 - 10 Retired.
 - 14 Commemorate.
 - 15 Soviet river.
 - 16 Czech city.
 - 17 Comb backward.
 - 18 Additional.
 - 19 Laundry enclosure.
 - 20 Seasonal creature.
 - 23 Pistachio.
 - 24 Homes on the reservation.
 - 25 Small switching engine.
 - 27 Star in Cygnus.
 - 29 Exist.
 - 30 Kind of maniac.
 - 31 Wave Sp.
 - 32 Painting, etc.
 - 33 Wrinkle.
 - 37 Urban official.
 - 39 Kind of race.
 - 42 Carving: Abbr.
 - 45 Transgress.
 - 46 Old card game.
 - 47 Lady of diamonds.
 - 48 Dissimulate.
 - 49 Bouts.
 - 52 Cherubim.
 - 54 Urban pad: Abbr.
 - 55 Letter.
 - 59 Fondles.
 - 61 Cad.
 - 62 Pianist Claudio.
 - 63 Territory.
 - 64 Employer.
 - 65 Look here: Fr.
 - 66 Not any, informally.
 - 67 Relatives of secs.
 - 68 Start.
 - 9 Svelte.
 - 10 Noun case: Abbr.
 - 11 Extreme edge.
 - 12 Follow.
 - 13 Eccentric.
 - 21 Bring up.
 - 22 Diet's snack.
 - 26 City on Norton Sound.
 - 27 Body, physical.
 - 28 Expression of grief.
 - 32 Vernacular.
 - 34 Delights.
 - 35 Spruce.
 - 36 Insulation.
 - 38 Art works.
 - 41 Panacea.
 - 42 Grow limp.
 - 43 Messes with.
 - 44 Seaweed.
 - 48 Coat of arms.
 - 49 Eastern land.
 - 50 Price's meter.
 - 51 Complete.
 - 53 Muse.
 - 56 Moldavian city.
 - 57 Not one: Dialect.
 - 58 Powder.
 - 60 Pronounce.



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WONIG
TYRID
TRUJIS
GOOSTE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: ETUDE SURLY BECALM FORAGE
Answers How the portrait painter expressed himself—HE MADE FACES

كذابة لاصد

Just to Answer Questions, NBC Says

Namath and Dawson Among Six To Be Called in Gambling Probe

By Dave Brady and Kenneth Denlinger

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (WP)—The investigating team of Hantley and Brinkley sent pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle and U.S. attorney James Brinkley of Detroit into a tight-lipped defense last night.

David Brinkley told the NBC-TV audience that four big-league professional quarterbacks, including Len Dawson of the Super Bowl-bound Kansas City Chiefs and the New York Jets' Joe Namath, plus Pete Rozelle, who had been questioned by a federal grand jury investigating an alleged nationwide gambling operation.

The others named were Detroit Lion quarterback Bill Munson and former Detroit quarterback Karl Sweetland, now a reserve with the Los Angeles Rams.

Rozelle called the report "totally irresponsible" through his Super Bowl headquarters here.

Brinkley also tried to blunt the NBC report, which was delivered by the network's Detroit correspondent, Bill Matney.

The U.S. attorney for eastern Michigan has said the alleged betting ring has been under investigation for about two years.

It came to light on New Year's Eve when federal agents made ten arrests and confiscated \$600,000. Other arrests have been made since, Brinkley added.

"There is no federal process outstanding against these six persons named by NBC or any other sports figure. If it becomes necessary to proceed in any way against any sports personalities, the news media will be immediately notified. No grand jury subpoenas have been issued at the present time for any sports people. I think it is unfortunate for both the government and the individuals that some news media have seen fit to single out certain individuals at this time."

Dawson, whose team is here preparing for Sunday's Super Bowl date with the Minnesota Vikings, denied there would be any reason for him to be called for questioning.

"Absolutely not, I'm completely innocent," Dawson said. "I've talked with the commissioner's office and told them everything I know. I don't appreciate it at this time. I don't know how it could have gotten started. I'm going to think about football," Dawson said.

The only reason that I can think of is that I have a casual acquaintance with Mr. Donald

Clay says Ellis will beat Frazier

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (WP)—Muhammad Ali, otherwise known as Cassius Clay, said yesterday that if he fought Joe Frazier it would be the biggest event in the history of the whole planet Earth.

Otherwise he dismissed Frazier as an unequal opponent, saying, "He has no class, he's flat-footed, he's ugly."

Of the fight Feb. 18 between Frazier, who is recognized as heavyweight champion in five states, and Jimmy Ellis, the World Boxing Association champion, he said, it was a "sparring partner against an amateur." He said Ellis, once one of Clay's sparring partners, would box Frazier to death.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Hobart, Tasmania, Czechoslovakian Vladimir Zedek knocked out Davis Cup star Brian Gottfried of the United States in the first round of the tournament. Zedek, playing his first singles game on grass, defeated Gottfried 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. Gottfried, however, won the consolation match against Zedek 6-4, 11-9. Americans Arthur Ashe, Bob Lutz, Jim McManis and Tom Gorman all reached the third round.

SWED SKATING—At Drammen, Norway, Neil Blundell, of Chicago, raced a 500-meter sprint in 40.7 seconds to set a new record.

At Innsbruck, Austria, Olympic champion Erhard Keller of West Germany won away with the individual sprint title at an international meet. Keller was clocked in 43.5 seconds for the 500 meters and 1:24.1 for the 1,000.

ICE HOCKEY—At Landsby, West Germany, the West German ice team scored its second victory over Canada, 6-3. Earlier, the West German team Canada, 6-1, in Garmisch.

Marty Liquori won't find Maryland mile a piece of marble cake

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP)—"Funny," John Updike, the novelist, has observed, "how what makes you move is so simple and the field you must move in is so crowded."

This is how it was with Jim Rynn, the miler. He always moved gracefully and seemingly effortlessly. But the field was crowded and one day he was beaten. Then he lost the rematch.

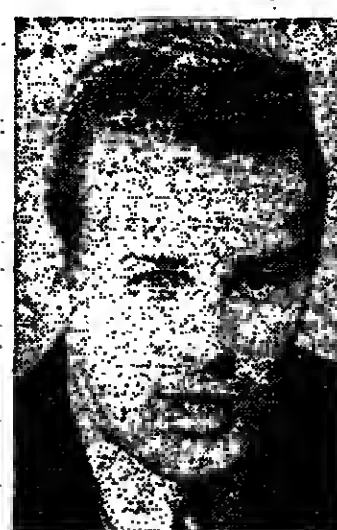
"I think I'm going to lose some races," the new champion, Marty Liquori, reflected the other day, "because now all the runners are talking to beat me. My goal is to beat them as I can." His long-range goal is Munich in 1972.

He began reaching for the immediate goal Friday night in the local track show at Maryland's Cole Field House. Chances are he will have won most of the mile runs by the end of the winter. His ambition two years ago was to make



Pete Rozelle

'No evidence.'



Len Dawson

'Completely innocent.'

Dawson of Detroit, who I understand has been charged in the investigation. Mr. Dawson is not a relative of mine. I have known Mr. Dawson for about ten years and have talked to him on several occasions. My only conversations with him in recent years concerned my knee injuries and the death of my father. On these occasions he contacted me to offer his sympathy. His calls were among the many I received.

Despite the all-out effort to knock down the NBC report, sources in Detroit said that Brinkley would shortly call the sports figures before the grand jury. Matney said in his report that the subpoenas probably would not be served for about ten days. The network said a "federal official" confirmed the report that the six sports figures would be called before the Detroit grand jury.

Rozelle revealed that the entire matter, which also involved other pro football players, has been under investigation for several days, but said: "We have no evidence to even consider disciplinary action against those named."

On the Hantley-Brinkley show, Matney noted that the sports figures are in no way implicated in wrongdoing and that they could be called in merely to shed what ever light they can.

Rozelle's statement, released here last night, said:

"We have been advised by the Justice Department that no decision has been reached as to whether any professional athletes will be called before a grand jury."

"We have also been advised by the Justice Department that the investigation is in its embryonic stages and, before any decisions are reached, the entire matter is going to be very carefully evaluated and considered in the Department of Justice."

"It is most unfortunate that any sports figures' names be mentioned loosely with an investigation of other persons, particularly the name of Len Dawson just prior to his playing in the world championship game. We feel the act of some individual or individuals in involving certain professional football players with this investigation by unattributable comment to

news media representatives is totally irresponsible.

"More than a year ago, during the 1968 season, rumors were circulated regarding Dawson. At that time, Dawson and his attorney cooperated fully with our office and Dawson volunteered to take a polygraph examination to establish his innocence in regard to the rumors. The test and our own independent investigation proved to our satisfaction that the rumors were unsubstantiated. We cooperated with a federal investigative agency throughout the course of that investigation in accordance with our longstanding policy."

"While the entire matter has been under investigation by our security department for several days, we have no evidence to even consider disciplinary action against any of those publicly named."

On Monday, Hall of Fame baseball pitcher Dizzy Dean was accused in an affidavit of placing \$6,000 in bets for a Michigan businessman.

Yesterday it was learned that this man, Howard Soler, donated his \$250,000 home as the governor's residence and Gov. William G. Milliken has moved into it.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	34	9	.789
Milwaukee	27	15	.643
Philadelphia	25	17	.595
Phoenix	23	19	.548
Cincinnati	22	22	.500
San Diego	14	28	.333
Detroit	14	28	.333
WESTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	27	15	.643
Los Angeles	26	16	.619
San Francisco	25	17	.595
Phoenix	23	19	.548
San Diego	14	28	.333
Seattle	14	28	.333

Today's Results

Cincinnati 128 (Robertson 22, T. Van Arsdale 34), Phoenix 124 (D. Van Arsdale 30, Goodrich 20).

Los Angeles 105 (Walker 24, Love 23), Los Angeles 100 (West 27, Robertson 25).

New York 122 (Rice 24, DeBusschere 20), Detroit 95 (Caldwell 20, Chubb 27, Ellis 18).

Atlanta 101 (Griggs 26, Davis 20), Seattle 97 (Hosier 31, Clemens 19).

76 Trombones Down Yonder in New Orleans

By Kenneth Denlinger

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (WP)—The Minnesota Vikings began practice for the Super Bowl yesterday with a play called "76 Trombones," where Joe Kapp takes the snap from center, pivots 90 degrees to his left and slips the ball behind his back to halfback Dave Osborne.

Apparently, the Vikings practice the play quite a lot, although it is not in their game plan for the Kansas City Chiefs Sunday. They use it instead of a trick play.

"We've got to be relaxed. That's the personality of this team," said free safety Paul Krause. "That's the way we were before Cleveland last week. It was perfect."

The Browns lost 27-7.

Indeed, the Vikings seemed so loose during their brief workout that one would have supposed they were preparing for an exhibition with the Perth Amboy Roadrunners.

Kapp seemed delighted at the scene, flashing a wide grin as he called a tight-end reverse to John Bessley and split wide receiver Gene Washington out among a group of photographers.

Later, the free-spirited quarterback revealed that his first professional contract, with Calgary of the Canadian League, was for \$15,000 a year, the same amount he will receive if the Vikings live up to their 1 1/2-point favoritism and whip the Chiefs Sunday. That spread was up from 1 1/2 Monday.

He chose not to dwell on the technical aspects of his no-fingers-on-the-laces method of throwing a football.

Chiefs Give Rueful Thanks for the Memories

By Arthur Daley

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (NYT)—This was a day that had to make the Minnesota Vikings feel perfectly at home. It was raw, cold and miserable. As the Kansas City Chiefs began preparations yesterday for Sunday's collision with the Vikings in the Super Bowl, their manifest distaste for the lousy weather was obvious. But one Chief glared in it.

He was Jerry Mays, captain of the monstrous Kansas City defensive platoon. Although born in Dallas, he loves the cold so much that he was tempted to accept an offer from the Vikings when they drafted him in 1961. He resisted that temptation and the steady influence on the Chiefs' ferocious front four.

They weren't quite that ferocious when they squared off against the Green Bay Packers in the first Super Bowl four years ago. One incident which remains most sharply etched in Jerry's mind came when the Chiefs braced for a goal-line stand during the smothering 35-10 Packers victory. As Green Bay lined up, Jerry Kramer called out loudly to Forrest Gregg. Said:

"I'll block out 58 and you can take care of the guy whose idol you are." They did it, too. Mays still smiles at the recollection.

"When I was a kid in Dallas," he said, "I was a halfback and my idols, naturally enough, were two of the greatest I ever saw, Doak Walker and Kyle Rote. But as I grew older and bigger, I became a lineman and had to find a new idol."

"I still look toward Southern Methodist University and I picked Gregg. When I went to SMU, I asked for his number, 75, and it's still my number with the Chiefs. Oddly enough, though,

I never met him either socially or professionally until we met head-on in the Super Bowl. My admiration for him increased."

"But the biggest single difference between our first Super Bowl game and this one is that our fear of the unknown is gone. We've been there and have played teams that have been there. We've played exhibitions against seven or eight National Football League teams. Now we have a basis for comparison, the common ground we lacked in the first one. Besides, we've matured in four years into a better team in a stronger league."

Only last Sunday the Chiefs made an astonishing comeback to wrest the assignment from the Oakland Raiders after it seemed in the opening period that the Raiders might win by a landslide margin.

"Sure, it looked grim," said Jerry, "but that's what I respect about this team. When things went as wrong for us in the past as they did for us in that first quarter, there would be questioning looks as if everyone was thinking, 'Oh, oh, this is one of those days.'"

"But now we never question any situation, but dig in harder. We've adopted Vince Lombardi's packer philosophy that we'll win if time doesn't run out on us. Hank Stram smiles a lot but he's really a pleasant Lombardi, a tough taskmaster and strict disciplinarian. I'll tell you one thing. He's made us the best-conditioned team in pro football. That's why we can come on strongly in the last period when others tire."

Stram has even honed down weights. Mays ("I'm shrinking," he says) was once 255 but is a solidly muscled 242. Jim Tyrer went from 300 to 275 and Buck Buchanan from 299 to 280. And Kansas City is still the biggest team on the hoof in the sport.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Indiana	29	7	.806
Kentucky	26	14	.654
Carolina	18	21	.462
New York	17	22	.435
Pittsburgh	14	25	.359
Miami	12	27	.309
WESTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New Orleans	23	14	.625
Dallas	18	19	.486
Washington	19	21	.475
Denver	19	21	.475
Los Angeles	17	19	.475

Today's Results

Miami 101 (Prenn 33, Sledge 22), Dallas 100 (Coombs 31, Reedy 20), Washington 110 (Bradford 31, Barry 23), Denver 129 (Raymond 34, Jones 34), Los Angeles 112 (Hightower 28, Stone 16).

Immyes and Peewees

Liquori's foot injury is not the same one that cost him his chance in the final of the 1,500 meters in Mexico City. That was a fractured bone in his left foot.

"I had run the first two days



TAKING THE FIFTH—Five skiers, evidently too cheap to buy their own pair of skis, got on one set at Boyce Park, near Pittsburgh. They showed remarkable balance and togetherness on the 20-foot-long skis, at least for a while.

Knicks Travel to Baltimore For Cure, Down Bullets Again

By Thomas Rogers

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Prescription for a New York Knickerbocker basketball team ailing and in a slump: go to Baltimore.

Thanks to a friendly quirk of the National Basketball Association schedule, coach Red Holzman's men—badly in need of a good performance—started an eight-game trip last night at the Civic Center and methodically demolished their old rivals, the Bullets, 129-99, with a landslide fourth-quarter finish.

With every member of the 12-man squad playing and scoring, the Knicks exploded from a 4-point lead midway in the third period to nearly run the Bullets off the court in the final 18 minutes, including a 41-25 edge in the last period.

It was the Knicks' fourth straight triumph over the Bullets this season and their ninth in a row over the last two seasons, including four straight in last season's playoffs.

New York, ending a two-game losing streak and posting its 34th victory in 43 games, increased its lead in the Eastern Division to 6 1/2 games over the Milwaukee Bucks and to 8 1/2 over the Bullets, the defending champions.

"We played good team basketball, especially on defense," Dave DeBusschere said. He was one of the chief architects of the victory with 21 points, 11 rebounds and a de-

fensive job that held Gus Johnson, an all-star selection, to 14 points. DeBusschere's 9-for-11 floor shooting paced the Knicks' strong offense show, during which they connected on 53 percent of their shots. The defense was even better. For the 18th time this season, the Knicks kept the opposition under 100 points.

Royals 128, Suns 124

Connie Dierking's 3-point play with 29 seconds left clinched Cincinnati's 128-124 victory over Phoenix. The Royals, who had trailed by 15 points in the second half, won their third straight and reached the 500 mark at 22-22.

Hawks 101, Sonics 97

Western Division-leading Atlanta broke a 55-55 tie in the third quarter with a 17-3 spurt and went on to beat Seattle, 101-97.

Bulls 105, Lakers 100

With Tom Boerwinkle grabbing 23 rebounds and Chat Walker scoring 24 points and Bob Love 23, Chicago made up an 11-point deficit in the third quarter and defeated Los Angeles, 105-100. Jerry West of the Lakers scored 37 points and moved over the 18,000 mark for his career. His total is 18,026.

Tuesday's College Basketball

Slater 40, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 78 (61).

Marquette 81, St. J. 75 (61).

Dartmouth 82, Amherst 64.

American Int. 93, Boston St. 80.

Marquette 81, Loyola (Ind.) 72.

Louisville 62, St. Louis 65.

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U.S. Ski Team, ABC Sign Pact

DENVER, Jan. 7 (AP)—The U.S. Ski Association announced today it has reached agreement with the American Broadcasting Company for an exclusive two-year contract for televising U.S. ski team races in Europe.

The announcement said the agreement between president Earl Waters of the USSA and Roone Arledge, president of ABC Sports, assures television coverage of the American team through the 1970-71 season.

ABC also has the first crack at negotiating television rights for U.S. ski team races outside of Europe.

Walters said recent negotiations for television rights were misinterpreted, that a long history of good relationships between the association and ABC "was actually jeopardized by well-intended but misinformed individuals."

NHL Result

Montreal 4, Toronto 3 (Stratton, Lemire, Ferguson, Los Angeles 3 (Stratton, Kratz, Rochefort). Lemire, league's leading goal scorer, got his 21st as Canadiens won with point of second, place Boston in East.

St. Louis 65, St. Louis 65.

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Louisville Five Beats St. Louis; Davidson Wins

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mike Lawton scored only 13 points for Louisville last night but eight came in the last five minutes to rally the 20th-ranked Cardinals to a 68-65 victory over St. Louis.

Louisville trailed 58-58, with 5:04 left when Lawton scored to put the Cardinals ahead in the Missouri Valley basketball game.

He scored two free throws 90 seconds later, added a field goal that raised Louisville's lead to 65-61 and scored again in the final seconds on a fast break.

Meanwhile, No. 8 Davidson defeated George Washington, 112-83, and 18th-ranked Marquette rallied in the second half to upset Chicago Loyola, 85-72, in the only other games involving teams in the top twenty.

Mike Maloy scored a career-high 35 points in addition to pulling in 19 rebounds in leading Davidson to its tenth victory in 11 games.

Mike Talbot's shooting helped George Washington stay close during the first half and Davidson led by only six points at intermission.

But Maloy, Doug Cook and Brian Adrian sparked a spurt at the start of the second session that put the game out of doubt. It was the 50th straight home victory for Davidson. Talbot led the losers with 35 points.

Rough McMahon came off the bench to lead a surge that produced the 10th victory at Marquette for coach Al McGuire. The game was tied, 43-43, when McMahon scored 7 of Marquette's next 13 points that guided the Warriors to a 56-46 advantage.

Illinois routed Indiana, 94-74, for its second straight Big Ten victory and a share of the conference lead. The Illini connected on 40 of 59 shots from the field for a 67.9 percentage—second best in conference history.

